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31ST ROUND OF VIENNA MBFR TALKS CONCLUDE

GDR Delegate Cited

LD151508 Prague CTK in English 1334 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna [no date as received] -- Today's plenary session concluded the 31st round of the talks here on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The GDR delegate, Ambassador Andre Wieland, reviewed the course of the negotiations, and said that the four socialist countries participating in the talks recommends to agree on the date of their resumption through diplomatic channels. He stressed that the socialist countries are always ready for serious, constructive, and open negotiations, but will not tolerate the misuse of the talks by the West as an alibi for implementation of its new military programs.

By their fast accumulation of nuclear and conventional weapons, NATO countries began a new, dangerous phase of frantic buildup, giving special attention to central Europe, which the participants in the Vienna talks defined as an area of future reduction of armed forces and armaments, including nuclear weapons.

Ambassador Wieland said that in their Prague declaration of June 1983, the Warsaw Treaty countries declared that the year was crucial also for the Vienna talks, and for this reason put forward their proposals of February 17 and June 23, to make it possible to reach agreement by the end of the year, before the actions of the United States and its allies would cause delays and complicate the talks.

NATO countries, however, again and again blocked action on all initiatives of the East which would have made progress possible. After years of fruitless talks, the West did not even attempt to look for a solution in a new approach proposed by the socialist states, the head of the GDR delegation said.

Resumption 'Depends' on NATO

LD151943 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 15 Dec 83

["From MTI's Correspondent Andras Heltai" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Vienna, December 15 (MTI) -- The closing session of the 31st round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held on Thursday. The parties are to agree on the resumption of talks through diplomatic channels.

The Vienna talks on arms and troops reduction started in September 1973, at the upswing of detente, with the attendance of 12 NATO and seven Warsaw Treaty member countries (including Hungary). The talks were aimed at gradually decreasing the large amount of modern armaments amassed in central Europe and the troops of the two opposing alliance systems so as to reduce tension, and the danger of an armed conflict in this region of particular importance. However, it soon became obvious that the NATO countries (on American initiative) were seeking unilateral advantages in the planned agreement, on the one hand, and refused to hold genuine talks on some important issues, on the other. Advance was hampered for years by the Western allegation that the figures given by the Warsaw treaty on its troops were higher in reality and therefore a reduction was required.

On the other hand, the West was unwilling to hold genuine talks on the withdrawal of dangerous weapons of mass destruction. Nevertheless, the Warsaw Treaty member states tried to break the deadlock with several proposals, and later with the voluntary and unilateral withdrawal of troops and arms. In 1983 they put forward a draft agreement which considers to the utmost Western demands and approved a former NATO demand for permanent local supervision of the observation of the agreement to be concluded. However, the NATO has failed to give a genuine answer to the February and July proposals, and, speaking about "progress", continued the fruitless talks. Meanwhile the deployment of missiles started in the region where arms reduction should have taken place.

The socialist countries keep stressing their invariable readiness to continue talks and reach an agreement. It depends on the decision of Washington and its allies when the parties can resume the Vienna talks.

West Causes 'Deadlock'

LD151507 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 15 Dec -- TRYBUNA LUDU today described the socialist countries' troop and arms reuction proposals presented in Vienna as "realistic, simple, and practical."

"The also meet the elementary requirement of all disarmament negotiations, that is, the principle of equal security of the sides.

"The fact that the uphill negotiations have led to the rapprochement of standpoints on some questions,to defining the reduction of steps and the need for verification cannot be deemed satisfactory.

"The European opinion is right to adopt a critical stand on the reuslts of these talks. The absence of progress is the outcome of NATO's blocking tactics and the lack of the will of agreement on the part of the West," TRYBUNA LUDU opined.

"The Soviet Union and socialist countries will still persist in their efforts to overcome the deadlock caused by the Western stand. The (?community of Europe is aware that there is no other way but negotiations to avert the dangerous turn of events,") TRYBUNA LUDU continued.

"The awareness of this is a driving force behind the peace protest movement against the arms race that has assumed unprecedented dimensions.

"It is still not too late [words indistinct] NATO capitals to reconsider their confrontational course and adopt a reasonable end realistic stand at the negotiating table, a stand that will make it possible to get out of the deadlock," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZHIVKOV SPEECHES IN DELHI, RETURN REPORTED

Speech on Arrival in Delhi

AU141138 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 5

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, on his arrival at Delhi airport on 12 December]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, dear Indian friends, I am glad to be in hospitable India again -- a fairy-tale country, which, nevertheless is real and close to the hearts of the Bulgarian people and to my own heart. I am happy to be among you, leaders of the Republic of India, who extended this kind invitation to me. I am glad of the opportunity for these new contacts with the Indian public.

It is a great honor for me to have the pleasure to meet and talk with his Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and with Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, the remarkable political and state figure and a long-time, sincere friend of Bulgaria. It is also a great honor for me to have the pleasure to meet the other Indian leaders.

It is a well-known fact that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India are very good and that the prospects for their development are even better. I am convinced that our forthcoming talks will contribute to the further, mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

I think that our highly esteemed hosts will agree with me on the fact that this is one of the goals of our forthcoming sincere dialogue which has become a tradition.

It is true that Bulgaria and India are separated by many thousands of kilometers. At the same time it is true that today in facing the danger of a devastating thermonuclear war the efforts to preserve peace and to consolidate international understanding overcome any distance in bringing the people and the nations together.

Both the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, like all other peoples, long for peace.

We, the leaders of our states and countries, in expressing our peoples' will for peace, friendship, and understanding, are able to contribute to the success of this thoroughly humanitarian struggle for averting a destructive war.

I think that my highly esteemed hosts will agree with me on the fact that this is the second goal of our forthcoming sincere dialogue.

As you all understand we will meet and talk for the sake of life, for the well-being, beauty, and happiness of all peoples.

I thank the citizens of Delhi of my own behalf and on behalf of those accompanying me for the cordial welcome.

I have been assigned the task of conveying through all of you the greatings and best wishes of the Bulgarian people to the friendly people of India. I fulfill this assignment with the greatest of pleasure.

Dinner Toast

AU141214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, at official dinner given in his honor on 12 December in New Delhi]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President,

Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister

Ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of the officials accompanying me for the invitation to visit friendly India. I thank you for the kindess and generous hospitality which you accorded to us since the very first day of our visit to New Delhi. I thank you for the cordial words about our people, about our country and about my own person. These kind words and the high appreciation expressed for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for its socioeconomic upsurge and its contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace are particularly important to us because they have been pronounced today and several times before by the most authoritative leaders of a great state such as the Republic of India.

In my reply, I can assure you that we, the Bulgarian people, have deep respect and the most sincere feelings of affection for the great Indian people, who are industrious and peaceloving, we have great respect for the heroic past and the constructive present of these people, as well as for their ancient and modern culture.

My present visit to India -- it is the third one actually -- gives me the pleasant opportunity once more to meet and exchange thoughts with outstanding state leaders of your country, such as Mr Zail Singh, the president of the Republic, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister. I am convinced that our talks, begun today and expected to continue, will contribute to the further expansion and intensification of Bulgarian-Indian relations.

For us, India, which is so far away from our country, is close to our hearts, because it is a symbol of thousand-year-long struggles waged by a powerful and proud people for victory over a tragic historical fate and over other misfortunes in life. This country is close to our hearts as a symbol of the invincible human aspiration for freedom and happiness, for knowledge and perfection.

However, this is not all that India represents for us. We appreciate India today as a country that has made and is making an exceptional contribtuion to the progress of mankind and at the same time as a country that occupies one of the first places in regard to industrial production in the world today and in regard to its scientific-technical potential and as a country that promotes a policy of peace, understanding, and cooperation. We appreciate India's role as an undoubtedly stabilizing factor in international life and international relations. A new expression of the well-deserved international recognition for India was its election as head of the Nonaligned Movement.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, for nearly four decades Bulgaria has been developing as a socialist state. These have been decades of constant upsurge in the Bulgarian economy, of constant prosperity in culture, science and education, and of great achievements in the social sphere. All these successes are the results of the Bulgarian people's selfless labor, of the consistent and peace-loving policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- a policy of cooperation with the socialist community's countries based on equal rights, and with all countries in the world with which we have friendly relations.

It is a particular pleasure for me to tell that the republic of India is among the states with which Bulgaria has established and maintains clear and dynamic relations based on mutual trust, friendship, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

I note with satisfaction the existing high level and traditional character of our political contacts and of the lively economic relations existing between us, as well as of our scientific-technical cooperation and of a steadily increasing cultural exchange. Of course, we know as well as you do that all opportunities for expanding Bulgarian-Indian relations have not yet been exhausted. Therefore, you, like us, are ready with understanding and eagerness to work for an even greater intensification of this cooperation on a long-term basis. We will certainly accomplish this together.

Ladies and gentlemen, 2 years ago when we met with Mrs Indira Gandhi in Sofia we unanimously stressed that the international situation is complicated and aggravated. Unfortunately, today we must state that the international situation not only is far from having improved, but on the contrary, has become even more alarming and more explosive. Our categorical stand is still that the militarist policy of certain forces in the West which are striving for military superiority and are trying to impose their will upon other countries and peoples is the reason for the aggravation of the international situation.

What precisely am I talking about?

I am talking about the fact that these forces continue to expand their military presence far beyond the territory of their countries, dozens of thousands of kilometers from their own borders. Their actions are leading to an escalation of tension in nearly all parts of our planet. Quite recently we were able to witness a direct and insolent aggression against a small and defenseless country -- a fact that unmistakably shows how far these Western forces are capable of going.

To avoid a global conflict the socialist community countries are doing everything within their power to keep their own security. That is the motivation behind the reciprocal defense measures in reply to the start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in certain West European states.

As we have unmistakably declared on several occasions, we are not striving for military superiority. The socialist community countries, together with the progressive, worldwide public, have always been aspiring and struggling for peace; the socialist community countries have more than once submitted constructive and realistic proposals for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sector. In our era, when tremendous quantities of destructive nuclear arms have been accumulated, when the risk of the self-destruction of life and civilization is monstrous, peace is the only sensible alternative and there can be no other alternative whatsoever. We are firmly convinced that mankind has only one chance of staying alive and developing, and that is to proceed along the path of disarmament, based on the principles of equal rights and equal security, to engage in the consistent application of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In this context, precisely, we must discuss the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and sign a code of good-neighborly relations among the Balkan states.

We think that the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace would be of great importance for alleviating tension in Asia and throughout the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria insists on the prompt implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution about convening an international conference on this issue.

In my brief address I cannot fail to point out the particular role of the Nonaligned Movement in present international relations. We support the anti-imperialist policy, anticolonialist, and antiwar orientation of this movement and its insistence upon the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. We also highly appreciate the commitment assumed by the nonaligned countries to work for the establishment of a world that will not be torn apart by distrust, hatred, and violence. We entirely join, with all our souls and hearts, in the appeal expressed in the statement of the Delhi conference: "The earth belongs to all of us -- let us preserve it in peace!"

Mankind is facing problems of vital importance. It can resolve them, however, only if the gigantic means, squandered for rearmament and superrearmament are sensibly utilized for noble and constructive goals. That is why the peace-loving forces today must even more energetically and purposefully act in order to establish an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, in order to reject the policy of violence and adventure, the policy of provocations. We are happy that such a great and authoritative country as India has placed itself in the front ranks of the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Dear Indian friends, let me thank you once more for your cordial hospitality. I can assure you that we will do everything within our power to further develop the friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations and to contribute to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Let me propose a toast:

-- to His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;

-- to Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;

-- to the progress of the friendly Indian people;

-- to Bulgarian-Indian friendship and cooperation;

-- to the health of all those here present!

-- cheers!

Returns From India

AU151550 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1535 GMT on 15 December begins a live relay of the return of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, from his official and friendly visit to India. After announcing the landing of the airplane, journalist Yavor Tsakov describes the main results of the Zhivkov visit, among which were "developing international dialogue," "demonstrating Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy," and "strengthening Bulgarian-Indian friendship."

At 1540 GMT the announcer describes Zhivkov's meeting with the officials who have come to the airport to greet him. He identifies the following as being present: "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev." The live relay ends at 1542 GMT.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

AU150924 Sofia BTA in English 0829 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA) The latest political diversion against the socialist countries -- this is how Professor Aleksandur Yankov characterizes in today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO the speech of President Reagan on the subject of human rights.

Stressing the historical importance of the general declaration on human rights adopted by the United Nations Organization 35 years ago, the author points out the twisting of its sense by the American President to the detriment of the socialist countries and the progressive political regimes. Usurping the role of a judge, Reagan has tried to pass in his speech in the form of moral judgments his ideas of humanism and care for man.

The goal of these efforts, Professor Yankov points out further, is to divert the attention of the American and the world public from the internal and foreign policy of Reagan's administration on the questions of human rights. A hostile campaign is being fanned out against those countries which are not to the liking of the reactionary forces of imperialism. Reagan is not embarassed by the fact that in these countries the state of the human rights is much better than in the United States of America and in the states where the USA is supporting the reactionary dictatorships, especially when the matter concerns social justice, the abolition of all forms of discrimination and the participation of the masses in the government. An eloquent example along these lines is not only El Salvador and the South American republic, quoted by the U.S. President, but also Chile, Israel, and many other U.S. allies. The United States of America in its turn has refused to sign a great part of the international human rights agreements, such as the conventions against genocide, apartheid, on the abolishment of all forms of racial discrimination, the human rights pacts.

It is obvious, the author points out, that the President has not been guided by the care for human rights but has availed himself of the opportunity for another manifestation of political confrontation.

BALEV RECEIVES CPSU CC DELEGATION 15 DEC

AU152013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On 15 December Comrade Milko Balev received the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department [for Liaison With Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries] -- which is visiting our country. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guests on some topical aspects of the BCP activity in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

SCHUERER-LED SED DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 DEC

AU152053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On 15 December a GDR delegation led by Gerhard Schuerrer, SED Politburo candidate-member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Bulgaria. At Varna Airport the delegation was greeted by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dimitur Popov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary; and other officials. Leading figures of the two countries' planning organs will conduct talks on coordinating the national plans for the 1986-90 period.

INTERIOR MINISTER STOYANOV VISITS AUSTRIA

AU151720 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna, Dec 15 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior of Bulgaria, was on an official visit here at the invitation of Mr Karl Blecha, minister of the interior of the Federal Republic of Austria. Talks of mutual interest were held, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. Mr Dimitur Stoyanov visted some special sections of Austria's Ministry of the Interior. The visit proceeded under the sign of the positive development of relations between Austria and Bulgaria, which are an example of cooperation between countries of different social systems.

BOZHINOV CRITICIZES WORK ON NUCLEAR PLANT

AU142021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] On 14 December in Kozloduy a meeting of the operative staff on the accelerated construction of the fifth energy bloc took place. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Todor Bozhinov. Taking part in the meeting were Stanoy Yoanev, BCP Central Committee Construction and Architecture Department head; Ministers Ivan Sakarev and Nikola Todoriev; Svetozar Petrushkov, Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee first secretary; general directors; leaders of central departments; and Soviet specialists. The implementation of the construction timetable of the basic objects was reviewed, among them the reactor department, the main structure, and the machine hall, as well as the work of the construction workers under winter conditions. Comrade Todor Bozhinov made critical remarks addressed at the ministries and the organizations involved in the construction of the fifth bloc. He stressed the necessity of sharply increasing labor organization in the entire construction project, as well as the timely supply of the construction site with energy.

AGRICULTURE MODERNIZES, EXPORTS INCREASE

AU150917 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 15 (BTA) -- In the last two decades the overall production of foods in the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid has risen 2.5-fold, while in Bulgaria alone -- by about 3.5-fold. The food industry which at present ranks second to only the industrial branches of the Bulgarian economy, is exporting its food output to sixty countries in the world.

The modernization of the Bulgarian food industry became possible thanks to the active cooperation of the other member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Thus for instance, the manufacture of sugar was modernized with help from Poland, that of vegetable oils with help from the Soviet Union, of beer with equipment from Czechoslovakia.

The relations of specialization between the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are getting increasingly deepened, especially in the manufacture of different kinds of foods depending on the weather conditions, on the raw and other materials, and depending on the material and technological base as well. As a matter of fact this ensures an inexhaustible market for Bulgaria's turn out of vegetables, of canned fruits, wines and other alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, etc.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SIGNH ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Husak, Others

LD151326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal assembly, Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, and Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier; and other personalities met the guest at Ruzyne Airport.

Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, heard a report of the commander of an honorary unit and together with Comrade Gustav Husak inspected the unit and paid homage to the combat flag. The welcoming ceremony at Ruzyne Airport was concluded with a festive march by the military unit. The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and India then departed for Prague Castle, greeted cordially by the inhabitants of Prague.

Meets With Husak

LD152136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The deliberations between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, were opened at the Prague Castle today.

During the talks, which were marked by the spirit of friendship and understanding, Gustav Husak and Zail Singh informed each other about the political and economic situation in their countries and their foreign policy, assessed the devevlopment of the Czechoslovak-Indian relations, and exchanged views on the current world situation.

The two statesmen expressed their satisfaction with the favorable advancement of the all-around cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of India and expressed the conviction that its results created a firm base for further expansion in the interest of strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Indian peoples.

Discussing the world situation, both sides expressed their interest in preserving peace, halting the arms race, strengthening trust and international cooperation, and also their determination to make an active contribution toward achieving these goals. Both sides share the opinion that the maintenance of world peace is a prerequisite for a happy future for mankind. Therefore, they welcome all stimuli and effective measures toward detente, halting armed conflicts, and averting the danger of nuclear catastrophe. In this connection the important role of the Nonaligned Movement and its contribution to seeking solutions to international problems with peaceful means was emphasized.

The cordial talks of the two representatives brought new stimuli for further development of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of India and also for their cooperation in the international field.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD160444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, gave a festive dinner in Prague Castle today in honor of Zail Singh. Also present at the dinner were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Benos, Josef Haman, and Josef Havlin; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Central Committee Secretariat. Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, leading officials of the Central Committee of the National Front and the Czech National Council, and other personalities of our political and public life. Alam Khursheed Khan, minister of state for tourism and civil aviation of the Indian Republic [title as heard] and other members of the Indian entourage were in attendance. In the course of the dinner, Gustav Husak and Giani Zail Singh delivered speeches.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD160913 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2115 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secrectary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at a dinner given in honor of visiting Indian President Zail Singh, at Prague Castle on 15 December -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic of India, esteemed Indian friends, and comrades. I am happy to take this occasion to cordially greet you, Mr President, and your colleagues on behalf of the government and peoples of our homeland and on my own behalf, here on the historical grounds of Prague Castle.

We welcome you with feelings of esteem towards the Republic of India and its peoples, who are greatly respected in our country for their devotion to the ideals of freedom and progress, to peace and international understanding. Our friendship with the peoples of India is based on admiration for its famous history and its rich culture and on our appreciation for its courageous struggle against colonial rule, a struggle led by such personalities as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. You too, Mr President, have devoted your life to the victorious completion of this struggle.

We sincerely appreciate the endeavor by the peoples of India for economic and cultural success. We value the results India is achieving on the path toward independent development. We are pleased that Czechoslovakia is also participating, where it is able, in the industrial advancement of your country.

I have pleasant memories of my visit to your homeland. While there I had the opportunity to see personally how you are gradually implementing your great aim to change India into a modern and prosperous state.

The Republic of India has also rightly gained high international respect for its support of the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations, and for its attitudes and stances regarding the most important current issues. Such policies have been adopted by the Indian Government under the leadership of an important world politician -- Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The CSSR highly values the relations of friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful and broad cooperation between our countries. Their successful development in political, economic, cultural, and other spheres is a contribution to both our countries. It is also a contribution to the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world. Our talks today, which were held in a constructive atmosphere of mutual understanding, fully confirmed this fact. We both express our joint will and determination to continue to further deepen Czechoslovak-Indian relations, and to attain their quantitative and qualitative enhancement.

We assess with joy the contacts that have been made between political representatives, members of the governments, and between the parliaments of our two countries, as well as the beneficial relations that have developed between mass organizations, and fruitful cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, and the arts.

We view the rising trend in economic and scientific-technological cooperation, based on equality and mutual advantage, as an important fact. We wish to continue the good results of our existing cooperation. We believe that there is a mutual interest in -- and that prerequisites exist on both sides -- for further developing this cooperation. We are convinced that our relations, based on the principles of equality, trust, and mutual advantage, convincingly confirm the truth and correctness of the principle of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems. This proven basis provides good long-term prospects for our relations.

Esteemed Mr President! We are pleased that during the course of our talks today, great unanimity of views concerning current international developments was demonstrated. Together with millions of honest people everywhere in the world, the nations of Czechoslovakia and India agree that the most urgent tasks now faced by mankind are to avert the threatening danger of a nuclear conflict, to defend peace in the world, and to push for an improvement in the international atmosphere and the course towards disarmament.

More than ever before, this also determines the free and independent development of nations and countries. Under the current conditions, the following words by the outstanding leader of the Indian people, Jawaharlal Nehru, used in the preface to the Czech edition of his autobiography 25 years ago, are particularly topical, and I quote: The most important task and first duty of all men and women, no matter in which part of the world they live, is to prevent the danger of war. End quote. To achieve this goal is a permanent principle of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia.

In a firm bond with its allies, the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, we resolutely resist the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies in NATO. We are forced to adopt the necessary defense measures to ensure the security of our nations. In this regard, our primary orientation still remains one of striving for the strengthening of peace, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence. The concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which point to a viable way of removing the centers of international tension, towards permanently resolving the situation in the Near East and other parts of the world, and towards their transformation into zones of peace and stability, including the Indian Ocean, aim for this.

The Czechoslovak people continue to firmly stand on the side of the just anti-imperialist struggle of the progressive and national-liberation forces and fully support their right to freely decide their destiny. We are in full solidarity with the endeavor of the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to strengthen independent development and to rebuild international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

We in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic greatly appreciate the active contribution by the Indian Republic, at the head of the Nonaligned Movement, in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. I would like to assure you that in this struggle you will continue to have our full support in the future.

Esteemed Mr President! I trust that even in the course of your short stay in our country, you will be able to acquaint yourself with the results of the work of our people in the construction of the socialist society and assure yourself of the sympathies and friendship we feel towards your country. I am convinced that your visit, which we greatly appreciate, will become another step in deepening Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation.

Finally, Mr President, accept our cordial wishes for many successes in your responsible work towards developing the Indian Republic and for the well-being of the Indian people.

Singh Activities Reported

BK160609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] India and Czechoslovakia have reiterated their resolve to strive for world peace, stability, and development. During a review of the international situation at the talks President Giani Zail Singh had with Czechoslovak leaders in Prague, the two countries called for urgent measures to avert the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The All India Radio correspondent, Harish Sehgal, reports that the talks lasted more than an hour. Both sides stressed the need for rearranging international economic relations on an equitable basis. The Czechoslovak leaders appreciated India's contribution as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and social progress and against racism.

Later, speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the Czechoslovak president, Mr Gustav Husak, Giani Zail Singh spoke of the urgent necessity for stopping nuclear arms race so that there can be meaningful progress on disarmament. He expressed grave concern over the present world situation and said tension has been mounting up in many parts of the globe.

Our correspondent adds that the president referred to the growing interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. He said it is India's earnest desire that all nations should work together to find solutions to complex issues that confront mankind. About India's efforts in building a strong and self-reliant nation, Giani Zail Singh said our democratic institutions have stood the test of time. He feels new areas of economic cooperation can be identified between India and Czechoslovakia.

Dr Husak emphasized the necessity of making the international atmosphere more healthy to pave the way for disarmament. He also referred to his talks with the Indian president and said they revealed an identity of views on the present international situation to a great extent.

Giani Zail Singh visited the tomb of the unknown warrior and laid a wreath there.

Giani Zail Singh greeted Mr Ziaul Haq and Mr Yuriy Andropov while flying over the Pakistan and the Soviet Union territories yesterday.

INDRA COMMEMORATES CSSR-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

For the 12 December Moscow PRAVDA article by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, on the 40th anniversary of the CSSR-USSR friendship treaty, see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp F 1-6.

U.S. APPROVES FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE

LD151023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] NATO countries are making great efforts to step up their large-scale ideological subversion against the socialist countries. In the forefront of this global propaganda offensive, the purpose of which is to manipulate the consciousness of the masses in the interest of the West's aggressive policy, is the United States. Michal Cermak has this to say on the subject:

The White House has pushed through into the 1984 fiscal year budget the sum of $62 million to meet the requirements of the Fund for the Support of Democracy. This event has passed in the Capitol in the shadow, so to speak, of Ronald Reagan's triumphal campaign to get new armaments programs -- costing billions of dollars -- approved. Nonetheless, those $62 million fall precisely into Washington's present global policy aimed at sharp confrontation with the Soviet Union and its allies. This is because the above-mentioned fund, in which the term "democracy" is employed with such triviality in all its various meanings, in effect serves to finance propaganda and purely subversive actions of the crusade proclaimed by Reagan to liquidate socialism as a social system.

In any case, not since the period of the cold war has the ideological arena experienced such a pronounced anti-communism in the clash of the two totally opposing ideologies and social systems. In his foreign policy speeches the American President has made swaggering promises that communism will be cast onto the dustheap of history and has called, in the name of the Holy Scripture and Jesus Christ, for fighting the center of all evil, namely, according to Reagan, the Soviet Union.

How can one explain this rising wave of ideological offensive against the socialist countries? Above all, the right wing of the ruling circles in the United States is reacting in this way to the inevitable loss by American imperialism of its dominant position in the world. In addition, the serious internal political and economic crisis of the West is continuing while social and racial problems are worsening. The rulers in Washington have also come to the conclusion that the policy of peaceful coexistence and of the further relaxation of tensions has considerably reduced their latitude for imposing an order on the world in the interests of monopoly capital. This is why at least three large-scale subversive campaigns have been organized of late: the lying accusations about the violations of human rights in the socialist countries; those about the Soviet Union's alleged role in international terrorism; and the myth of the Soviet threat and military superiority.

These campaigns, plus the revival of primitive anti-communism, with the world divided into the forces of good and evil, bear testimony to the cunning strategic plans of the ruling strata in the United States. Among such plans, the effort to create a global military and political block, embracing the area from Washington to Tokyo, ranks decisively among the most important ones.

The official policy of the United States is accompanied, as a part of the entire scheme, by absurd disinformation through the media, which are mostly in the hands of multinational monopolies. Besides maintaining the atmosphere of war hysteria in the country, this is also having quite a different impact.

Antinuclear and antiwar moods are spreading, and on the eve of the election year, talk has suddenly begun in the White House about flexibility and about the alleged desire to demonstrate willingness to negotiate. There is only one thing one could say about this: The realism of prospects for easing tension and reducing the level of military confrontation cannot be determined by words but by specific deeds. And so far, these show that the United States intends to continue in its policy of confrontation despite the fact that in today's missile and nuclear age this policy runs counter to the vital interests of all mankind and, in the end, the interests of the absolute majority of Americans.

EXISTING REGULATIONS HAMPER TECHNICAL PROGRESS

AU132028 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 December on page 4 carries a 1,900-word article by Karol Stetina entitled "Does Fashion Tower Above Progress?" The article takes issue with current regulations governing the preferential pricing of fashionable and "technically advanced" products.

Stetina opens the article by saying that in the years 1976-77, the Czechoslovak market was suffering from a palpable shortage of fashionable and "luxurious" products. Therefore, it was decided to "create more scope" for producers by offering them a mark-up of 50 percent (or more, if approved by the price office) for supplying such products to the market. Stetina notes the positive impact of this measure, saying that since its introduction some producers have managed to increase the production of "fashion novelties" by up to 100 percent a year. However, he also criticizes the fact that "supplies of standard products to the market have deteriorated, as if by a wave of the magic wand" because the production of such low-priced products has ceased to be financially attractive and that "sometimes, the fashion 'novelty' has managed to survive on our market 3 years or even more, something that is surely unique in markets abroad."

The author then contrasts the preferential pricing of fashionable goods with the regulations governing the mark-up on technically advanced products and on products rated as top quality. According to Stetina, this mark-up amounts to 25 percent at the most, despite the "strict criteria" all such products must meet in order to be eligible.

Stetina asks: "Is this fair? Why is the producer of a fashion novelty -- a T-shirt, for example -- able to claim a mark-up of up to 50 percent and the producer of a perfect technical product -- for example a robot -- only up to 25 percent?"

Stetina goes on to say that the price of a product should adequately reflect its technical standard and quality. He regrets that "as we can see, this is not the case as any innovation of a fashion article, no matter how simple, receives at least twice the preferential pricing of a technically advanced product."

To demonstrate that the current regulations negatively affect the production of new "progressive" articles, Stetina then quotes Engineer Frantisek Drozda of the Office for Standardization and Measurements. Drozda is quoted as having said: "After several years of experience, the enterprises quickly discovered that it is more advisable to withhold good quality products than to pay the penalty for them and to be their slave. Why is this so? Let us say that a good producer has 50 to 60 percent of his products rated as top quality or as technologically advanced. After 2 years, the preferential pricing of these products expires. Now you have to consider that the indicator of products rated as technologically advanced and top quality is a mandatory indicator of the plan and that, in view of the index-based method, the planned volume of such articles keeps increasing year by year. However, when the preferential pricing expires after 2 years and the technical development does not ensure in good time replacement with another product, the producer must exert himself to fulfill the plan."

To illustrate that the enterprises prefer to "withhold" technologically advanced products, Stetina says that the value of such products in organizations run by the Slovak Ministry of Industry declined from Kcs236.6 million in 1981 to only Kcs66.9 million in 1982. He goes on to say: "On the one hand, we want enterprises to raise the technical standard of their production. However, on the other hand, if those employees in technical development do not succeed within 2 years in developing a new and progressive product to replace such previous products, they automatically become nonfulfillers of the plan, and their performance is evaluated as poor. Every such producer inevitably asks himself the following question: 'Is it worth the 2-percent wage fund incentive to risk moving on a rickety plane?' Enterprises that have learned their lesson, enterprises that have experienced a fall from their place in the sun, are cautious. They leave themselves a back door open for cases of exigency. This, too, is one of the reasons for the declining number of technically advanced products."

Proposing a remedy, Stetina says in conclusion: "For a fundamental turnabout to take place, it is necessary to reexamine [the system of] preferential pricing as well as questions concerning the inclusion of [the indicator of] technical progressiveness in the plan. We must be interested in making the main protagonists of technical progress, who have at their disposal a well-developed research and development base, take a more active approach to the fulfillment of the set tasks. For this to happen, it is essential to establish objective rules of the game and criteria of evaluation. It is, and must be, the task of interested workers to overcome the barriers standing in the way of technical progress. It is necessary to join without any delay forces and talents to make sure that the application of technical progress in practice does not remain a mere slogan but becomes the reality."

CITIZENS SUSPECT COURTS, JUDGES OF CORRUPTION

AU132014 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word article by Doctor of Jurisprudence Jozef Kabat, deputy chairman of Slovakia's Supreme Court, entitled "The Court Decisions as Imagined by the Public." After stating that "the political and state bodies assess the court activities on the whole positively" and that "the CPCZ Central Committee, in appraising the work of security bodies, of the Prosecutor General's Office, and of courts at the last few party congresses, stated that the courts are fulfilling a significant mission in defending our system, socialist ownership, the public order, rights and freedoms, our republic's security, and the inviolability of our borders," the article notes that "certain reserves and shortcomings" in the courts' work do exist.

"But the courts' work is not appraised as positively by our entire public," the article continues, "particularly not by the citizens," who are voicing their "complaints and suggestions," in letters to various bodies, organizations, and parliamentary deputies. "Particularly the writers of anonymous letters are apt to remorselessly belittle all the useful work that is being accomplished by the courts for the society," the article states. "On the basis of their frequently dubious interest, to say the least, these people blacken every person who had not accommodated them."

The article then notes the "responsible and difficult work of the courts" which can sometimes lead to human tragedy, and stresses that a judge cannot suffer with every person whom he has to judge, but must be detached to be able to do his work. After dealing with the exacting training, a judge has to undergo, the article mentions that if a judge nevertheless fails to comply with the demands placed on him, he is either relieved of his function, or himself asks to be relieved of it -- even though such instances "are rare," the article adds.

"In connection with the negative attitude maintained by some citizens toward the work of courts," the article continues, "what we deplore most are the claims about the judges' being susceptible to bribery. There is perhaps not one anonymous writer who does not link his dissatisfaction with the course taken by the court above all with the bribes which the judges and courts allegedly have taken, or usually take." The article then quotes from an anonymous letter about a case that was supposedly suppressed and argues that the life led by most judges proves that they do not spend more than they earn. "We do not want to claim," the article continues, "that bribery cannot occur in some cases; but these are extremely rare, and if they do occur, the appropriate judiciary bodies take harsh measures against the culprits and mete out punishment. It must be added that, in general, bribery is difficult to detect and to prove, and that is why the felony of bribery is so seldom prosecuted."

"Another frequent suspicion voiced about the courts and judges is that decisions are made under the influence of relatives and good acquaintances, or of various functionaries," the article states, and quotes from citizens' letters to prove the ridiculous accusations made. After stressing that judges in the CSSR are dutybound to reach their decisions independently, according to the law, and without being influenced, the article continues: "The judges' independence is often connected with the belief, expressed by the citizens, that the matter had been decided in advance, and in some place other than the court. These are either incorrect and completely unfounded guesses, or reminiscences about the law violations of the fifties, which the party condemned as an incorrect and subjectivist approach. Today the very opposite is true: The party and state bodies are strict about seeing to it that nobody should meddle in the courts' decisions and that the judges should fully realize their rights and duties."

The article then states that "nobody is without mistakes, and even a judge can be guilty of error when making a decision, but the law takes this into account" and provides for a whole system of measures against this. Moreover, the quality of a judge's work is appraised according to the number of his incorrect decisions, and thus every judge is concerned about keeping this number as low as possible. To aid the judges, the article states, the legal supervision bodies and court administrations are striving to help them "by various means, particularly by channeling and unifying the court practices" so as to "achieve the maximum legality in the interpreation and application" of the law.

The article concludes by expressing the conviction that this information will help certain CSSR citizens acquire a correct and just view of the judiciary's work.

STOPH SPEAKS ON 1984 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN

AU141400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 83 pp 3, 5

[Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the 1984 national economic plan at the eighth session of the People's Chamber in [illegible]erlin on 8 December]

[Text] Esteemed deputies: Today's People's Chamber meeting is to discuss and adopt the draft law on the 1984 national economic plan. It contains demanding aims to further universally strengthen and consolidate our socialist GDR in the 35th year of its existence.

As was worked out at the seventh Central Committee meeting and in particular in the guiding address of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, also after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and in particular in the FRG, the GDR will achieve the necessary increase in performance to continue to pursue the tested course of its main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The 1984 national economic plan proceeds from the task of successfully implementing the economic strategy formulated by the 10th SED Congress as a firm element in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. The tasks set for that in the 1984 national economic plan are most closely linked with the policy of our state, which is aimed at securing peace.

Citizens of the GDR: Now Strengthen Socialism All the More

In view of the serious threat to world peace, to which mankind is exposed as a consequence of the intensive imperialist armament and confrontation policy by the United States and its NATO allies, the working people will use all their strength to strengthen our republic politically, economically, culturally, and militarily. Side by side with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries the GDR will properly respond to all attacks against socialism and peace. In accordance with the agreements between the GDR Government and the Soviet Government, the preparatory work for deploying on GDR territory missile complexes of an operative-tactical nature have been started -- as announced in the well-known statement of the National Defense Council.

Everywhere in our country the decisions of the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee, the statements of Comrade Erich Honecker met with a wide response. To strengthen socialism now all the more and to secure and defend peace -- that is the conscious decision of our citizens in the city and rural areas.

The policy of the SED and our socialist state of workers and peasants can rely on the trusting support of the people.

The 1984 plan is based on solid starting positions which were created by the working people and with all forces united in the National Front under the leadership of the party of the workers class with industriousness and initiative.

In the three and a half decades of the existence of our socialist GDR the workers class, all working people, led by the SED, have proved that they are able to meet the increasing social demands and build a life in welfare, social safety, and with a secure future through the work of their own hands. The 35th anniversary of the GDR, which we will celebrate next year, the pride in the achievements, and the firm will to continue the socialist construction work in peace to the benefit of the entire society will develop the creativity of our people even more successfully.

The reality of the noble goals of the national economic plan is deduced from the results achieved so far in the conversion of our national economy to the course of the intensively expanded reproduction. The significant results of the plan fulfillment in 1983 clearly illustrate that.

Thus by 30 November 1983 industrial goods production in the national economy had increased 4 percent; in the field of the industrial ministries 4.5 percent, compared with the same period last year. Net production in industry rose 6.6 percent, and labor productivity on this basis rose 5.8 percent. Once again there was a significant reduction in the specific consumption of economically important energy resources, raw and industrial materials -- over 7 percent. These facts are irrefutable aspects of the fact that the socialist planned economy proves its ability to react quickly and efficiently to changing reproduction conditions and courageously tackle new, higher tasks.

Thanks for Industrious, Resourceful Work

The Council of Ministers thanks all workers, cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other GDR working people for their industrious and resourceful work in implementing the 1983 national economic plan. Now, good use must be made of the time remaining till the end of the year in order to universally fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1983 plan through increased performances in work every day. Thus a smooth transition to the higher aims of the year 1984 is guaranteed.

The draft law on the 1984 national economic plan submitted today is the result of intensive and responsible work. In tested continuation of a good tradition, a comprehensive discussion took place in the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

In a very broad and constructive discussion in the trade union collectives, with the trail-blazer brigades, the innovaters, and rationalizers, a plan was worked out while taking into consideration their proposals, which is a true challenge to the performance and the creativity of all working people, and which is realistic and feasible in its targets. Once the People's Chamber has adopted the law the leaders have to completely divide the state tasks among the brigades and working places. All working people must be informed in detail about the tasks they have to solve. In collective work the necessary measures for continuously fulfilling the plan on time must be taken. This is living democracy, it is power exercised by the working people as is only possible in socialism. In our country everyone knows that high performances are of advantage for both society and the individual.

Crisis Plunges More and More Unemployed into Poverty

In strong contrast to this, the ruling circles of capitalism, as a result of the capitalist crisis -- this incurable illness of the exploiter system -- are more and more openly and brutally offloading the burden of the social consequences onto the working people. Only recently Gerd Muhr, deputy chairman of the DGB of the FRG, stated that already over 28 percent of the registered unemployed do not get any unemployment benefits. With the further cuts planned by the Federal Government for unemployment pay, more and more unemployed will be plunged into poverty according to the DGB. According to the 1984 budget discussion of the "Federal Institute for Labor" only 46 percent of the registered unemployed could claim services from the unemployment insurance. If you add those -- it is continued -- who are not registered at the employment offices, the number of the people without any unemployment support would amount to 1.6 to 2 million.

This "social degradation" is demagogically pursued with the aid of the so-called "Law of Labor Promotion Consolidation" and other similar unsocial measures. According to the FDGB functionary quoted above, this is a "sociopolitical scandal". It shows once again that the social system existing there, which is dictated by the pursuit of profits, does not satisfy the social needs and vital interests of the working people.

Esteemed deputies, we live in a time when the international situation has been alarmingly aggravated. With the approval of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG by a majority of the Bundestag against the overwhelming majority of the FRG people, a new situation has arisen. The representatives of the present governing parties of the FRG have accepted a serious responsibility.

In agreement with its closest NATO allies the Reagan government has started to create an additional nuclear potential of strategic importance in Western Europe.

This is a step of far-reaching importance which endangers not only the future of Europe but of the whole of mankind. Thus military superiority is to be achieved, and the implementation of the criminal concept of the nuclear first strike is to be made possible.

Today, more deeply than ever before since World War II, the threat to real socialism and peace emanating from the most aggressive circles of imperialism immediately affects the life of all peoples and states. The course of political and economic pressure, threat, and blackmail pursued by the imperialists in an anticommunist anti-Soviet hysteria of an unparalleled scope aims at eliminating real socialism itself. It is directed against peace and puts the existence of mankind on our planet at stake.

The deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe brings the world into a new round of the arms race and at the same time increases the danger of war. Today Europe faces the danger of being turned into the ingnitor of a global nuclear war. What peoples can expect from such world domination plans is shown by the brutal U.S. aggression against the small sovereign island-state of Grenada, which also caused abhorrence and resentment in our republic.

We also protest against the recent barbarous act of aggression by the United States in Lebanon. The U.S. Air Force attacks, which contravene international law, are an element of a military operation agreed between the United States and Israel and aimed at conquest. The aim of these shameful machinations is to deliberately aggravate the situation in and around Lebanon and check the efforts to restore peace and implement the most elementary rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and other peoples in this area.

The GDR most resolutely condemns the armed interference of the United States in Lebanon and its aggressive action against Syria and declares its solidarity with peoples of Lebanon, Syria, and the other Arab countries in their just struggle for independence and territorial integrity.

We Continue the Struggle for Preventing a World War

At the seventh SED Central Committee meeting Comrade Erich Honecker gave a careful, sober analysis of the international situation and at the same time a guiding orientation for the future. The struggle to prevent a nuclear world war, to end the arms race will be continued now all the more. It will remain the prime aim of GDR foreign and security policy to contribute to preventing a nuclear inferno and securing world peace.

This includes the acceleration of the preparatory work for deploying operative-tactical missiles of longer range on the territory of the GDR, which are necessary in the interest of preserving an approximate military-strategic balance between NATO and Warsaw Pact states. These measures were forced upon us by the imperialists. They are understood by our people, for they are unavoidable for preserving and defending peace.

In the interest of life and security the Soviet Union and the socialist community will never permit the most aggressive circles of imperialism to achieve military superiority. The countermeasures of the USSR and its allies will be strictly within the framework that is dictated by the actions of the NATO countries.

The international response to the declaration of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, proves that in this critical hour the peoples place their hopes, above all, in the USSR, in the community of socialist states and its consistent peace policy. Today they also show the way out of the deadlock in which world finds itself because of the fault of the United States and NATO.

A halt to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the dismantling of the U.S. missiles systems already deployed there would stop the nuclear arms spiral. The restoration of the earlier situation would again open the way for solutions through negotiations on the basis of the far-reaching concessions made by the USSR.

Proposals of Prague and Moscow Show Feasible Way Out of the Present Dangers

The socialist states are against a balance of terror as propagated by the NATO strategists as a cover for their intensive armament. They are striving for a military balance at as low a level as possible, taking into account the principle of equality and equal security. At the side of the fraternal socialist states the GDR continues to support radical steps in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, above all in the nuclear field, but also for all other kinds of weapons.

The disastrous development caused by the United States and its closest NATO allies must be and will be checked by the joint action of all forces of common sense and good will supporting peace. It is necessary and possible to check the most aggressive circles of NATO. The prevention of the militarist course of confrontation and intensive armament will be all the more successful the more the forces of socialism and peace strengthen and cooperate.

The proposals for peace and detente submitted by the socialist states in Prague and Moscow show a feasible way out of the present dangers. They make it possible for international development to return to quieter, sound paths. They are still on the table. In particular, the initiative for concluding a treaty between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the non-use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations proves to be a proposal that is capable of easing the present dangerous situation and opening the door for a limitation of armaments, for disarmament and detente. It is of utmost urgency that the other nuclear powers, following the Soviet example, now renounce the first use of nuclear arms in accordance with international law.

The GDR also supports as extremely important steps the USSR's recent proposals at the UN General Assembly to ban a nuclear war and to prevent the militarization of space.

Wherever the arms race is going on because of the imperialists it must be stopped. At the same time the mainthing is to prevent it from encroaching upon new technological fields, territories, and areas. This is our principled policy.

The GDR considers the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe agreed at the Madrid meeting particularly important. Nothing can do more to ban the dangers of war and stimulate peaceful cooperation among the European states than a reduction in the military confrontation of our continent. This conviction and the will for tangible results stemming from that will determine the attitude of the GDR at this conference.

Constant Strengthening of the Fraternal Alliance with the USSR

In the present international situation the power and the peace policy of the community of socialist states prove themselves to be the main factor of peace and stability in the world particularly clearly. The constant strengthening of the close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries is and will remain the decisive guarantee for solving our sociopolitical and international tasks.

At the side of its allies the GDR will continue to work for the universal strengthening of the community of socialist states, and for deepening cooperation and increasing its effectiveness both within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. Increasing the economic strength of the community of socialist states constitutes the essential and sound foundation for the further successful development and the reliable protection of our peoples' socialist achievements, as well as for strengthening their international positions in the struggle for peace, security, and detente.

In view of the danger to world peace presented by the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, it is particularly clearly evident that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. That is why we all the more resolutely endeavor to defend what has been so painstakingly achieved in the past decade against the attacks of the enemies of detente, to preserve it, and to further develop it step by step.

We Are For a Dialogue With All Those Who Are Ready For a Coalition of Common Sense

In its relations with the capitalist states the GDR continues to be ready to support every step, to examine every constructive idea, that is likely to ease the exacerbated situation and to bring us closer to lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. What positive results can be achieved if states with different social systems pursue common interests on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act is shown by the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Austria. We advocate political dialogue with all those who, living up to their responsibility for the fate of their peoples and of mankind, are ready for a coalition of common sense.

In the interest of peace and peaceful coexistence, the GDR has left no stone unturned in its relations with the FRG in order to induce the responsible political forces there to reconsider their attitude toward the implementation of the NATO missile decision. At the same time it has drawn attention to the possible negative effects of the missile deployment on the relations between the two German states.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has repeatedly appealed personally to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to live up to the responsibility of both German states to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

Unfortunately, we must note that the FRG Government is insisting on the dangerous course of intensified nuclear armament.

Now it must bear the responsibility for its share in the exacerbation of the situation with all the ensuing consequences. By its "yes" to the deployment of the new first-strike nuclear weapons on its territory the FRG Government has inflicted serious damage on the European treaty system, including the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR is in favor of keeping this damage as limited as possible. Our policy is determined by the endeavor to comply with, and to breathe life into, the European treaty system -- including the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. But at the same time we must take into account a policy of the other side that runs counter to these treaties, and thus to the interests of the two German states and European security. We note emphatically that respect for the independence and sovereignty of the two states in their internal and external affairs is laid down in the Basic Treaty. This is why at this opportunity we again repeat our demand that the FRG abstain from any interference in our internal affairs and in the GDR's relations with third countries.

As Comrade Erich Honecker declared in his interview with the FRG periodical STERN, one can, of course, not overlook the fact that important questions in the relations between the GDR and the FRG continue to be unresolved. They include the "problem of the Elbe Border, of respecting GDR citizenship, the activity of the Salzgitter so-called registration office, and the status of the mutual representations."

We adhere unshakably to our position: We will continue the dialogue with the politically responsible forces in the FRG, and will continue to cooperate with all forces that take the realities into consideration and let themselves be guided by common sense and good will. At the same time the practices of the anticommunist crusade, hysteria, and revanchist activities will be firmly rebuffed as before.

A Great Measure of Common Interests Regarding the Basic Issues of Our Time

The multifaceted cooperation with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is and will remain an important aspect of our foreign policy. In the face of the exacerbated policy of threats and aggression pursued by imperialism toward these states, and the exploitation of these countries by the multinational industry and financial monopolies that has been stepped up hypocritically under the cover of development aid, the GDR is continuing with all the greater determination its course of truly equal partnership and active solidarity. We are united with the states and peoples of these continents by the struggle for preserving and permanently safeguarding peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, for the right of all peoples to decide freely, without pressure and interference, on their road of political, economic, and social development.

The decisions of the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement clearly bring out the great measure of common interests in the struggle for the basic questions of our time, for peace and truly equal international political and economic relations. The imperialist policy of fanning tensions and unleashing conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America not only threatens the peoples of these regions, but also world peace. That is why there must be no other way for eliminating conflicts and tensions, no matter how involved they may be, than that of patient negotiations, taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the sides involved, without outside pressure or interference.

The GDR stands firmly at the side of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, regardless of the form in which they may appear.

National Income Rises More Quickly Than Goods Production

Esteemed deputies, the 1984 national economic plan again provides for highly dynamic development.

This is clearly reflected in the key target figures such as the growth of national income to 104.4 percent, of industrial goods production in the industry ministries sectors to 104.2 percent, of net production to 108 percent, and of foreign trade turnover to 105 percent. For the first time we are setting for ourselves the goal of raising the produced national income more quickly than industrial goods production. It follows from this that the reduction of production input becomes a main factor for growth and effectiveness.

The plan is imbued with this complex task. In all sectors of the national economy it is necessary to make a large contribution to this end. This is in line both with the domestic requirements of our national economy and the objective conditions in foreign trade.

Science and technology must be made economically effective much more quickly. Proceeding from this goal, high targets are envisaged in next year's plan for implementing top achievements regarding new products, technologies and processes, for raising high-quality production, for the economical use of energy and materials, and for efficiency.

In the industry ministries' sector labor productivity is to be raised to 107.3 percent, based on net production. For prime cost, a reduction by 2.9 percent is planned. Next year, too, the envisaged production growth is to be achieved with an absolutely lower energy, raw material and industrial material input. The specific input is to decline by 7.5 percent.

The characteristic elements of the 1984 plan include the substantial growth of foreign trade. Here the goods exchange and the deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries are central.

The 1984 plan provides for the first steps to implement the agreement, which reaches far into the future, between Comrades Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov on the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until 1990 and beyond that time, an agreement that was concluded on the occasion of our party-state delegation's visit to the USSR in May this year.

We attach primary importance to the further development of socialist economic integration. At the 37th CEMA meeting, which was held in October this year in Berlin, decisions in this field were adopted which will have a far-reaching effect.

We are expanding the economic and scientific cooperation with the developing countries according to plan. At the same time we are seeking to further develop the trade, economic and scientific-technical relations with those capitalist industrialized countries that are willing to do so under the conditions of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The further development of the product structure is acquiring extraordinary importance for a marketable production that is profitable in terms of foreign currency, both for exportation to the socialist countries and to the countries of the nonsocialist economic sector. The necessary conclusions from this must be drawn at all enterprises.

All Possibilities of Intensification Must Be Used

Esteemed deputies, permit me to go into some key questions of the 1984 economic plan in greater detail.

As you know, scientific-technical progress and its large-scale effectiveness is the most important task for the further growth, in performance of our national economy.

Hence it rightly comes first in the economic strategy adopted by the 10th party congress. As proven by the accumulated experiences, the necessary higher efficiency for the economy will be achieved if science and technology permeate the entire reproduction process, if production is in accordance with high technical and economic performance indexes, and sales of the products are insured with good profitability. The managers in industry, agriculture, and in the building industry bear a high responsibility in this respect. The struggle for top performances must be intensified. Everywhere an atmosphere of creative intolerance must be created in order to eliminate existing backlogs and to catch up with the international level.

Work in the field of science and technology must be organized with an even larger time lead. All possibilities of intensification must be consistently utilized.

The minister and the directors general of the combines bear a particularly great responsibility for this. In implementing the science and technology plans, the struggle for fulfilling the fixed targets ahead of schedule -- as is already the case in many enterprises -- must become the norm of management activity.

The increase of the products turnover is a priority task. On the basis of the scientific-technical tasks fulfilled in 1983 and to be fulfilled in 1984, newly developed products worth nearly M69 billion are to be produced next year, including M66.3 billion worth by industry. This is an important step toward a more effective production and export structure. In 1984 the combines of the processing industry are to reach a share of new products of more than 20 percent on an average. Simultaneously with introducing new product lines, prerequisites are to be created for reducing the production input and further raising the quality standard and service value of products.

To Quickly Develop New Products and Technologies

In this connection the production of goods with the "Q" quality mark is to be raised to 120.3 percent as against 1983. The work of all enterprises is to be adjusted to the fact that higher standards will be required for obtaining the "Q" Quality mark, standards which result from the requirements of our national economy and the international markets.

To perfect our production structure it is necessary to newly develop or further develop the production of goods in sectors where in the past the demand could only be met inadequately, or where it is quickly expanding. This applies especially to highly refined chemical and metallurgical industrial materials, subcontractor products for the microelectronics and robot-building industry, and other products. The supply of the national economy according to specifications is to be ensured by a higher production of domestic raw materials and intensified utilization of secondary raw materials.

The key points of the science and technology state plan naturally also include the more economical use of materials and comprehensive measures to increase labor productivity.

Through scientific-technical measures 603,100 tons of rolled steel, 4,400 tons of copper, 14,000 tons of aluminum, and 437,800 tons of cement -- as compared with the specific 1983 input -- are to be saved. The metal processing industry and the construction industry have to meet especially high requirements in this respect, with an envisaged reduction of the specific rolled steel input by 10 and 9.5 percent, respectively.

In the future we will continue to pay great attention to the efficient use of the social labor potential.

The resulting savings of working hours and jobs will benefit the entire society and every individual. In our country, rationalization is not, as in capitalism, connected with unemployment. In our republic no working person need worry about not having a job.

In 1984, 572 million hours of working time must be saved through the introduction of new technologies in industry and the building industry. This is equivalent to the annual labor potential of 320,000 working people. Decisive prerequisites for this must be created through the comprehensive application of microelectronics, the use of another 11,700 industrial robots and the accelerated implementation of projects for automated production sectors in the metal processing industry. It is important that the savings of working hours made possible by such methods is actually accomplished, and that it is fully reflected in an increase of labor productivity. Particularly great attention must be paid to this by the enterprise managements in their work, the more so as shortcomings in the preparation and the continuous flow of production quite often reduce the achieved saving in working hours.

Esteemed Deputies, in view of these high targets in 1984 we will also allot substantial forces and means for developing and promoting scientific-technical work. Altogether M10.5 billion are to be allotted in 1984 for research and development. This is nearly 5 percent of the produced national income. The number of people employed in research and development, presently about 200,000, will be further increased. To use this potential with the highest effectiveness is one of the decisive sources of the efficiency of our economy and strengthens its position in the international markets.

Just as we rely on the glorious feats of our worker class, we rely on the knowledge and skill, the high sense of responsibility of our scientists, engineers, and technicians in our economy, in the GDR Academy of Sciences, the other academies, the universities and high schools, and the institutes and scientific-technical institutions altogether.

A Key Task: To Further Refine Domestic Raw Materials

The experiences prove: The highest results are achieved where high, accountable tasks are set for the collectives, and where a smoothly functioning link between research and development, and introduction into production is organized. Important fundamental requirements for this are working with the tasking workbooks, the application of cost accounting, and the consistent implementation of the performance principle.

We must increasingly utilize the ideas and manifold initiatives of the innovators and rationalizers as well as of the young people in the FDJ movement "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow," and in the youth collectives. This requires that the responsible managers devote more personal attention to the work of the inventors and support them in word and deed.

Esteemed deputies, it is of basic importance for increasing the capacity of our national economy that its material-technical requirements are ensured. This was the central aspect in working out the plan and in its correlated targeting. It must be stressed that here, too, the conditions are continuing to change fundamentally. Emphasis is on a higher domestic raw material production, intensified utilization of secondary raw materials, higher refinement of raw and industrial materials, and on a highly economical use of energy and materials.

Today it is neither permissible nor possible to prepare and carry through the production with outdated material input norms. Progressive norm targets and the increase of the material basis from domestic resources, together with imports from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are absolutely essential elements of correlated plan targeting.

In this context I would like to stress the importance of strict fulfillment of state plan targets by all enterprises, and of a higher discipline regarding punctual fulfillment of cooperation commitments. For, this is an absolutely essential requirement for the material-technical securing of production, for its continuity and effectiveness.

The improvement of the quality of work with stocks is urgently necessary for ensuring an effective material management and a more economical use of materials. The accumulation of above-plan stocks must be prevented. Every user of material must utilize all reserves in order to ensure a continuous flow of production with all correlated targeting allotments and quotas stipulated in the 1984 plan.

Consistently Forward on the Road of Efficient Use of Energy

The most important task is and will remain to lower the energy and material consumption in all combines and enterprises. Thus -- as against the specific consumption of 1983 -- 16 million tons of raw brown coal can be saved next year. We can thereby avoid additional investment expenditures of some M2 billion. This proves, esteemed deputies, the great economic importance of the economical use of energy and materials.

The 1984 economic plan proceeds from the premise to ensure the fulfillment of higher production targets without any increase in the primary energy input. This makes it necessary to consistently advance on the road of efficient use of energy. It is envisaged to reduce energy intensity by at least 4.2 percent and to further alter the structure of primary energy in favor of domestic energy resources. Its share in primary energy consumption is to rise from 75.9 percent in 1983 to 77.7 percent in 1984.

Next year it is planned to mine 283 million tons of raw brown coal. To ensure the raw brown coal production in 1984 and the subsequent years, existing mining capacities will be intensified and new open-pit mines will be developed.

Since eliminating the use of fuel oil for heating purposes has been achieved within a short time, the task of further reducing the use of fuel oil in the technological field must be solved in the coming year, that is, above all, in the metallurgical and cement industries. Thus we shall create the most important prerequisite for enabling a more intensive refining of oil and for extracting more motor fuels and other chemical materials. At the same time we are focusing the 1984 plan on reducing the imports of hard coal and hard coal coke and at making possible the use of raw brown coal and briquets through a remodeling of stipulated projects.

In 1984 we shall intensify efforts to utilize secondary energy. The plan envisages enhancing the utilization of this rational power source to an extent equal to 2 million tons of raw soft coal. For this purpose another 1,000 plants for heat recovery, 1,500 milk recooling plants as well as 900 heat pumps will be employed in the national economy in 1984.

The metallurgical industry has been tasked with boosting the industrial commodity output to 103.7 percent compared with 1983. This must be achieved without any increase in metallic raw materials through enhancing the share of highly refined products in the production of rolled steel goods from currently 65 percent to 68.4 percent in 1984.

The metallurgical upgrading industry will be further developed in the coming year. As is well known, national economic savings of some 10-20 percent of steel are possible through the employment of higher refined steel brands in connection with constructive and technological alterations.

Examples from many enterprises show that the input-output ratio with newly developed products can be improved by an average of 25 percent and in individual cases even more than 50 percent as compared with the earlier product. All this shows that we are not yet comprehensively implementing past achievements.

It is important in the metallurgical industry to put into operation those plants which are to be commissioned ahead of the set deadlines if possible and to exploit the available refining industry plants optimally and without breakdowns.

At the same time, the struggle for a high products quality must be even more constantly waged at all cooperation levels of that branch. Major tasks must be solved in order to take up the manufacture of metallurgical special materials for microelectronics.

A total of 3.45 million tons of potash are to be produced in 1984. The share of corned potash will be increased to 67 percent and the utilization of all the components of raw potash salt will be further improved.

In geology forces and means will be primarily focused on securing the extraction of natural gas and on exploring important mineral raw materials. In 1984 12.9 billion cubic meters of natural gas shall be extracted.

Key Function of Chemical Industry for the National Economy

The performance increase of the chemical industry is extremely important for material-technical supplies to our national economy. The 2.9 percent growth of industrial commodity production as compared with 1983 will also be achieved through a higher refinement of the employed raw materials in the coming year. This shall be particularly achieved through a deeper cracking of oil and the further development of the carbon chemical industry. Also important for this purpose are the qualitative improvement of chemical fibers and silks, boosting the output of high quality plastic materials, medicines, and organic dyes.

By commissioning new facilities for refining oil in Leuna and Schwedt the prerequisites are being created for further boosting the share of light oil products. Thus, we are continuing the proven line of using valuable crude oil for the manufacture of motor fuels and chemical products. Intensified efforts will be focused on enhancing the manufacture of carbides and the processing of tar through an intensification of the existing facilities on the basis of domestic brown coal. Together with the Soviet partners, new effective ways are being sought for manufacturing motor fuels and high quality chemical semi-finished products from coal.

Like the power industry and the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry holds a key function for material technical supplies to our national economy. Enhancing its performances through an intensification of output and through good quality is of utmost importance for solving our national economic tasks. By fulfilling and exceeding the state plan targets for such important products as potash fertilizer, nitrogen fertilizer, polyurethane, high pressure polyethylene, synthetic fibers, and car tires with longer life spans, the chemical industry is making further dynamic development of the national economy possible.

A More Effective Registration and Use of Secondary Raw Materials

At no place must it be overlooked that important reserves are found in better procurement of secondary raw materials and waste products. Some M400 million will be employed in 1984 to enable the recycling of such raw materials for material turnover.

This also involves projects for processing 5,100 tons of electronic waste materials which contain precious metals, the annual recycling of 800 tons of zinc from primary elements as well as the annual processing of waste polyester into 900 tons of foil for further processing into subfloors under textile flooring materials.

With 29.9 million tons of secondary raw materials the plan envisages a material equivalent of nearly M6 billion. This makes it necessary to improve conditions for procuring and using secondary raw materials and waste products.

Just as the state plan for science and technology devotes a considerable share of measures to this task, the enterprise plans for science and technology must also be more efficiently directed at utilizing these significant reserves. Above all, the reclamation of industrial material from waste dumps, sludges, waste waters, cinders, and ashes is to be further intensified, also in the interest of protecting our environment.

Proceeding from the results of the plan fulfillment for 1983, the secondary raw material procurement combine must together with the social forces and local state organs even more strongly promote the initiative of the people for handing in waste paper and glass. The best device among the public for this is a network of collection points that takes into account the needs of customers and has reasonable opening hours.

In addition to this new possibilities for turning in and collecting secondary raw materials -- also without compensation -- must be created, for example, by setting up containers. Also, social collection bases should be set up in those residential and rural areas where the network of collection points is not yet sufficient.

To Improve the Economy of the Basic Assets

Esteemed deputies, a significant task is to intensively utilize the available basic assets in all fields of the national economy and to use investments with the highest efficiency. For this the further rapid growth of rationalization means of construction is of particular importance. In 1984 the domestic production of rationalization means in industry is to be increased to M5.2 billion. This is an increase to 125 percent. But also scientific labor organization and the increase in the utilization of shifts, which in 1984 is to amount to about 16.8 hours per calendar day for important production equipment, are among the fundamental factors for improving the economical use of the basic assets.

In general the main thing is to preserve the material, technological basis created in the past with investments, to modernize them and make them more efficient.

The national economic effect of utilizing available investments will be far higher, if instead of for new buildings we use the means in connection with implementing general repairs to thus make the great potential of the basic assets more efficient altogether and to adapt it to the most recent level. This is a task which is of importance for all enterprises.

The main thing is to organize a new rationalization drive with all available means, above all, through the more intensive utilization of the basic assets. Increasing labor productivity must be linked with more favorable working and living conditions. This is a task of great political and social significance, for the solution of which the necessary measures must be worked out and implemented together with the working people.

In the 1984 national economic plan a total of M49 billion is being made available for investments. From that M26.6 billion is to be used in industry.

Seventy-five percnet of this serves to guarantee the energy and raw material demands of our national economy as well as the increase of the production performances of the combines, in particular, for renewing the production range.

Another important aspect is the introduction of new modern techologies and processes, in particular, in microelectronics and robotics.

The enterprises of the machine-building sector and electrotechnology bear a great responsibility for the material guarantee of the investments. Their production for the home country must be directed at covering the demand of the national economy, in particular for:

-- the introduction of material and energy saving technologies;

-- the higher refinement of raw and industrial materials and the consistent use of secondary raw materials;

-- the automation and mechanization of production;

-- the modernization of the production basic funds and the increase of their performance capacity, as well as for:

-- the improvement of the mass-performance ratio of all equipment, machine tools, processing machines, and driving engines.

It is a matter of fact that these demands must always be linked to the highest degree for all products. New tasks in shaping their production programs are arising from this for the combines of the machine-building sector and electrotechnology electronics; tasks that must be better coped with by constructive cooperation with machine and equipment users. The production profile and production range of these fields must take into account the comprehensive character of intensification.

Production of Consumer Goods Will Be Considerably Expanded

Esteemed deputies, with the 1984 national economic plan increasing demands are made in the fields of consumer goods production to improve supplies for the people and for growing exports. The procurement of finished industrial products for the people is to be increased to 104.3 percent. We pay particular attention to the considerable expansion of the production of such industrial consumer goods which are marked by good quality, high utilization, and attractive design and which people like to buy. It is planned to increase the production of newly developed products to 116.1 percent compared with this year. At the same time a stable supply of basic necessities and the so-called "1,000 little things" are to be guaranteed.

Also the combines that produce production means have the task of more rapidly increasing the share of consumer goods in their overall production and thus contributing with their capacities to enriching the range of goods. The development and production of industrial consumer goods must be a firm element of the leadership and planning activity of all general directors of these combines. The task set by the 10th SED Party Congress to produce essentially more and better consumer goods for the people and for export, and to this end to effectively utilize scientific-technological results both in the products themselves and in the technologies used to produce them, must be implemented with even greater energy under the leadership of the ministries.

It has been proven successful that in a number of combines of the production means producing industry whole departments or enterprises were specialized for the production of consumer goods and the level and pace of the scientific-technological work was increased by the use of university and technical school cadres.

It has also proved useful to win the necessary workers for the consumer goods production through rationalization and to use the production of rationalization means for creating the material-technological conditions.

Through close cooperation between combines and enterprises and organs of the domestic and foreign trade a range of products must be developed that meets the demand and the sale conditions. This way of working must be spread more rapidly and used to create everywhere prerequisites to increase the consumer goods production.

197,220 Apartments Are Finished

Next plan year the construction workers have to fulfill demanding tasks. The construction production in the field of the Ministry of Construction is to be increased to 102.1 percent. In view of the necessity to concentrate industrial construction capacities on the socialist rationalization of the national economy, this is a high goal. The construction performance to implement the investments planned in the national economic plan must be carried out in good quality and with low expenditure.

More than ever before the comradely cooperation of the construction and assembly enterprises with the equipment suppliers and the orderers decides the effective preparation, implementation, and swift utilization of the projects that are to be set up or modernized. Here the maintenance of the plan and agreement discipline is of great importance.

In implementing the course directed toward the benefit of the people the housing program, as the core of our social policy, will be consistently continued also in the coming year. The plan provides for the completion of 197,220 apartments and thus for an improvement of the living conditions for over half a million citizens. The implementation of the unity of building, modernizing, and preserving existing buildings as well as the shifting of housing construction into inner-city areas calls for a comprehensive change in the construction processes.

Through the organic connection of new buildings with the existing valuable buildings we develop the socialist character of our cities. Construction is given even more importance by those citizens whose residential areas are modernized and reconstructed. This is linked with the commitment to increase the quality of the work as well as order and cleanliness.

The construction production for preserving and modernizing the existing buildings will increase to 108.8 percent in 1984.

In accordance with the plan the development of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, is to be continued. The state organs have the assignment to purposefully promote the "FDJ Berlin Initiative." As was decided at the eighth Berlin best workers conference the main thing here is a high individual performance of the Berlin combines and enterprises and the implementation of the complex housing program including the reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of the existing buildings. The bezirke will continue their active support for the construction of the capital next year too.

Dear deputies, of decisive importance for the supply of the people with foodstuffs and the industry with raw materials is an efficient, stable agricultural production.

The 1984 draft law sets responsible tasks to that end for the cooperative peasants, the workers, and management forces in agriculture and the foodstuff industry. Above all, a further increase of the hectare yields and the performance of animals is of importance. In 1984 plant production is to be increased to 108.4 percent and slaughter animal production to 105.1 percent.

Growing Yields in the First Place

Science and technology must be used even more extensively in all production cooperation groups, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms to develop additional reserves in plant and animal production and to considerably reduce the production input, especially of fodder. In doing so the continuation of the proven work with maximum yield and performance concepts is a central point in the collectives of the agricultural production cooperatives and state farms.

An increase in the yields up to 45.1 metric centners of grain units per hectare of agriculturally used soil is being planned in plant production. The grain output shall increase to at least 10.5 million metric tons, chiefly through higher per hectare yields. At the same time the output of potatoes and sugar beets, forage, fruit, vegetables, and special crops must be enhanced.

The proper prerequisites must be created in all the villages, kreise, and bezirke for achieving high and stable yields under all circumstances. For this purpose a broad mass initiative for exploiting all the available opportunities for irrigation must be developed.

What is involved in the first place are simple irrigation measures which can be taken on the basis of local initiatives and reserves. There already exists an entire series of good experiences which should be generalized everywhere. With the initiative of the Association of Small Gardeners, Small Plot Holders, and Small Animal Breeders, the cities and communities should develop additional possibilities for irrigating the alloted garden plots. All this must help achieve further progress in supplying the population with fruit, vegetables, edible potatoes, and other products from the production of local territories and at the same time to boost the fodder output.

In animal production all efforts must be focused on stabilizing and further developing the progress achieved in enhancing the breeding results and in cutting animal losses. Boosting the performances of animal stocks must be even more effectively combined with a decisive improvement in the economical use of fodder.

The national economic plan includes a reduction of the fodder input per product unit by 3.8 percent. This requires us to plan fodder consumption in each individual animal shed exactly and to compute it correctly, to organize the competition of the collectives in the animal sheds on the basis of the optimum yields achieved in bezirke such as Frankfurt (Oder), Gera, Dresden, and Karl Marx Stadt. In each agricultural cooperative, each state farm, and in each production cooperation group, the managers, fodder economists, and animal breeders everywhere must make the achieved optimum data the yardstick of their daily work through use of exact norms, regular feeding, and good care.

All the local fodder reserves must be used effectively to ensure a proper linkage with the new harvest. The plan stipulates measures for collecting the waste of processing enterprises, trade and households which are usable as fodder and for making them available for utilization.

Differences in Levels Indicate Great Reserves

We are also comprehensively furthering individual production in the private economies of the cooperative farmers and workers, of the members of the association of small gardeners, small plot holders, and livestock breeders and other individual producers.

Their initiatives to further boost the procurement of fruit, vegetables, tobacco, eggs, honey, wool, hides, and cattle for slaughter, through a better use of the many local reserves will also be particularly stimulated by means of the new agricultural prices.

In the food industry a high degree of refinement and processing without losses of the agricultural raw materials must be insured in close cooperation with the agricultural production cooperatives and state farms.

Foodstuffs must be provided for the population in better quality and greater varieties. The initiatives for the processing of agricultural products, particularly of fruit and vegetables by the agricultural production cooperatives and state farms themselves, must be supported comprehensively by the bezirk and kreis councils.

Overcoming the unjustified differences in the levels between the individual production cooperations groups, agricultural production cooperatives, state farms, and their brigades and teams by means of a performance comparison, constitutes a most important source for securing fulfillment of the targets of the 1984 national economic plan in agriculture. LPG's and VEB's that are lagging in production and efficiency must be brought up to the level of the progressive ones through appropriate measures.

Cooperation between plant and animal production must be further deepened and the connections between soil and plants and between animals and plants in the uniform reproduction process of agriculture must be fashioned increasingly more effectively by the cooperation councils. Their activity is focused on the further fashioning of joint social and economic interests in the production cooperation groups to ensure a high production increase while enhancing efficiency.

Next year M4.6 billion worth of investments will be used to further strengthen the material-technical base of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry. Agriculture will be provided with mineral fertilizer, including 740,000 metric tons of nitrogen, 366,000 metric tons of phosphate acid, and 550,000 metric tons of potash.

In keeping with the decision of the 10th SED Congress new agricultural prices are going into effect on 1 January 1984. They effectively promote boosting output and cutting costs. The reproductive power of the cooperatives is strengthened, and at the same time the close collaboration between the LPG's and VEB's in the production cooperation groups is being promoted. The retail prices of foodstuffs remain unchanged and stable, however. The reform of agricultural prices, one of the most far-reaching political and economic measures in the history of our agriculture, is becoming another expression of the SED and our state's proven agricultural policy aimed at consolidating the alliance between the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants.

In forestry alone the procurement of 10.2 million cubic meters of wood must be ensured. The recovery of wood made available because of snowfall in Suhl Bezirk must be completed in 1984. The working people in forestry in close cooperation with other branches of the economy under the leadership of the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs; Environmental Protection and Water Management; as well as of the local state organs, are charged with a great responsibility for safeguarding the protection of forests.

A total of 21,600 hectares must be afforested in order to replace the harvested forests.

Decreasing Transport Expenditures

The transport sector must carry out the national economically required transportation tasks with decreasing costs and must always ensure disturbance-free passenger and goods traffic. This also implies new demands on the working people in that sector.

Additional reserves will be tapped through the optimization of the delivery and transport relations, as well as through a rational fashioning of transportation processes. This will also be helped by the forming of new enterprise transport and loading and unloading partnerships. A total of 6 million metric tons of goods must be shifted from motor transport to the railways or inland navigation. Next year 223 km of tracks will be electrified in order to boost the capacity of rails.

Services to the population and economy in the postal and telecommunication services are to be increased up to 103.6 percent.

Additional opportunities for improving reception of our radio broadcasts and telecasts will be created through the planned reconstruction and development of the material-technical base.

The tasks stipulated by the national economic plan require the further planned and continuous development of water conservation and environmental protection. For this purpose it is important, above all, to expand the water supply and drainage systems and to further develop water works and sewage plants in order to improve potable and industrial water supplies. The projects set for the purification of the air and water, for the utilization or nonnoxious elimination of waste products, as well as for protection from nuclear noise must be carried out with high quality and according to the fixed deadlines.

The tasks related to economically ensuring national defense and internal security and order are a firm component part of the 1984 national economic plan.

Thus we are taking into consideration -- in view of the unparalleled increase in the aggressiveness and the resulting danger of war -- the requirements for further strengthening the defense readiness of our socialist state in the alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The development of the performance of our national economy also constitutes an important material basis for the military to ensure socialism and peace. Therefore the state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions have the noble duty of doing all they can for the further economic strengthening of our socialist state and on this basis of scrupulously accomplishing the tasks related to the economic ensuring of national defense.

Full Employment Is and Remains Ensured

Esteemed deputies, the 1984 national economic plan is aimed at securing the achieved material and cultural living standard of our citizens in continuation of the proven course of the main task and to gradually develop it in keeping with the performance increase in the national economy envisaged by the plan. There certainly is no need for any special evidence to prove that this requires special efforts under the conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation. If we are facing this problem we are doing it with the conviction that the working people of our country will spare no effort and will exert all their strength for their personal and for our social well-being in order to more rapidly enhance the effectiveness of social labor.

The basic right to work incorporated in the Constitution is also being guaranteed to each citizen in the GDR in 1984. Full employment is and remains a social achievement which is guaranteed by our socialist state.

Next year the task will be to guarantee a stable supply of basic necessities for the people, with the funds to provide high-quality industrial consumer goods which are in accordance with the differentiated demand of the people.

The net-cash earnings of the people are to be increased to 102.2 percent, compared with 1983, as is retail trade turnover. From the working people of the domestic trade sector we expect that they will use the available goods with high efficiency, considering the supply. The expenditure-result ratio is to be improved through the intensification of the trade processes, exact cost planning, and the further decrease of the losses.

For 1984 the introduction of performance-oriented basic wages and salaries for another 360,000 working people is planned, in connection with the scientific labor organization.

Social safety and security for all citizens are in line with the nature of our socialist society. Also in 1984 means from the social funds of the state will be used for this to an increasing extent. Altogether M76.4 billion will be made available for continuing the policy of stable consumer prices for basic necessities, low rents and tariffs for services and transportation services, for health care as well as for satisfying the social and intellectual-cultural needs of the people.

Comprehensive material and financial means are provided for the preservation, modernization, and creation of institutions in the education sector and social affairs sectors, as well as for the fields of culture and sports. It is planned to build or modernize 2,740 classrooms, 155 sports centers for schools, and kindergartens for 25,100 children.

In 1984 about 180,000 students will start their vocational training. About 215,000 apprentices will successfully pass their tests as skilled workers. For every one of them there awaits a job or a position as an apprentice.

In the university and technical school sector further prerequisities are created for the scientific training of the students at a high level. To increase the efficiency of research in accordance with the increased national economic demands the expansion of the technical schools will be purposefully continued. Altogether 1,670 lecture halls, seminar rooms, and work places, and 2,000 places in students' homes will be created.

In the field of the health and social affairs sector, next year's efforts will be particularly aimed at improving medical care in the densely populated industrial areas, further expanding the family physician system, and increasing preventive medicine. Of the investment projects that are being implemented now the bezirk hospitals in Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder) will be finished. At the same time 11,460 places in day nurseries and 3,746 places in old people's homes and nursery homes are to be created.

Five Million Working People Travel With the FDGB.

In 1984 the recreation system of the trade unions will be expanded by 2,663 places. In addition, it is planned to modernize existing capacities. In connection with a further increase of the utilization, in particular of enterprise recreation institutions, about 5 million working people can make a recreation trip with the vacation services of the trade unions and the enterprises.

We are certain that also in 1984 the cultural workers and artists will contribute to enriching our socialist national culture, to developing the socialist way of life, and to further developing prominent socialist figures. The further increase of the quality of the cultural performances must be closely linked with a resourceful and effective utilization of the existing capacities as well as with the economical use of material and financial funds.

The plan contains considerable expenditures for such important Berlin cultural places as the Schauspielhaus am Platz der Akademie, the opening of which as a concert hall is planned for 1984; the Friedrichstadtpalast, which will also be handed over to the public next year; the Nicolai church; as well as the Semper opera in Dresden.

In the workers' centers of all Bezirks 47 youth club institutions with about 4,980 places are to be created.

Esteemed deputies, the 1984 plan's proposed ambitious targets require high performances in all sectors of the national economy. The exemplary workers conferences in the GDR capital, Berlin, as well as in the bezirke, and the numerous pledges of the collectives in socialist competition prove that next year too we can rely on our country's working people to display much initiative.

The present draft bill on the 1984 economic plan is a document that coincides with the interests of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, and all other working people. It is aimed at successfully continuing the great work of building the developed socialist society in peace and social security.

The 1984 plan is at the same time a challenge to every combine, every enterprise, every cooperative, and every scientific institution, a challenge to the creative energy of all working people. Here high performance, and good management and organization of the production are inseparably linked.

With the beginning of the new plan year the measures adopted by the SED Central Committee Politburo and by the Council of Ministers in February 1983 to further improve the quality of management, planning and cost accounting are becoming fully effective. Democratic centralism, the unity of material and financial planning, and the synchronization of the economic interests of the combines and enterprises with the national economic interests -- being fundamental principles of socialist economic management -- must be further strengthened. The principle coined by the 10th SED Congress -- what benefits the national economy must also be advantageous for the enterprises and combines -- is thus being consistently implemented.

The coordinated cooperation of all state organs is gaining in importance. Here it is the foremost task to find the solutions that are the most advantageous ones from the national economic point of view and to create optimum conditions for the universal fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1984 plan.

We expect all managers in their sphere of responsibility to closely and trustfully cooperate with the trade unions, the FDJ and the Chambers of Technology. It must be a matter of course for the working style of a socialist manager to consult regularly with the workers, the engineers and the other working people in his sphere of responsibility, to take up their suggestions and ideas, and to make them effective for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan.

Priority Task: To Pass On the Experiences of the Best

The experiences of the best are an inexhaustible reserve. It is therefore a priority task for every manager to study and broadly generalize these experiences.

At the same time it is the duty of the managers to create every prerequisite for enabling The trade union-organized competition to make an effective contribution to achieving a high growth in national income together with a declining production input.

The managers' responsibility includes not least the protection of socialist property. This requires that order, security, and discipline be guaranteed everywhere and at all times. The struggle against breakdowns, fires, and other losses not only helps preserve the people's wealth but also helps protect the life and health of the working people and avoid human misery.

The "Beautify Our Cities and Villages -- Join In!" competition will again be a firm element in further strengthening the GDR next year. It leads to the utilization of important national economic reserves and at the same time provides conspicuous evidence of how GDR citizens are making life in the residential areas more pleasant and attractive.

The Council of Ministers is convinced that the 1984 national economic plan submitted today to the GDR People's Chamber for approval will touch off in all sectors of our society new initiatives and activities for strengthening the GDR. Its implementation through hard work will enable us to make good headway on the path of successfully implementing the policy of the 10th SED Congress.

The Council of Ministers this year again appeals to the deputies of the People's Chamber and of the local people's assemblies to support in a time-tested manner the implementation of the plan by their work close to the masses. All forces united in the National Front -- we are sure of that -- contribute to the solution of the tasks before us. I ask you to give your consent to the present draft bill on the 1984 National Economic Plan.

FISHER MEETS SPANISH SENATE PRESIDENT

LD151616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN) -- Every effort must now be made to calm the international situation down again and reduce arms and, consequently, tensions. This was stressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin on Thursday during a meeting with Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, Senate president of the Cortes Generales of Spain. It is true, now more than ever, that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, said Fischer. Stable and predictable relations, international relations based on the Helsinki Final Act, would have a good effect on the international climate. The work of parliaments could help considerably in this respect by stimulating, in the interests of the all-encompassing peace question, dialogue and cooperation among all those committed to peace.

Senate President Carvajal stressed that Spain also supports efforts to intensify dialogue and East-West cooperation. The two sides agreed on the importance of stressing the importance of good, balanced relations between the GDR and Spain and welcomed the measures planned in this respect.

NAUMANN LEADS DELEGATION TO POLAND 15 DEC

LD160039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (ADN) -- Konrad Naumann, member of SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, arrived for political talks in Warsaw on Thursday. Together with Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack and Annelies Kimmel, chairperson of the FDGB Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee (?he intends to hold) an exchange of experiences on party and mass work in the politico-ideological, economic, and organizational areas.

The delegation was invited by the PZPR's Warsaw Voivodship Committee.

Immediately upon arrival, Konrad Naumann met Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee, for a talk. Wozniak praised the various ties between the party organizations, state organs, and enterprises of the two capitals, which have developed particularly strongly this year as a result of agreements concluded between the SED and the PZPR.

On the same day the Berlin politicians had a meeting with Warsaw's city president, Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki. He informed them about the persistent work of the city administration, especially the communists, to stabilize and further develop the tangible, positive changes in the political and social life achieved for Warsaw citizens in 1983.

SEW PRAISES HONECKER STANCE ON MISSILES

LD160430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2035 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] West Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN) -- With the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, above all in the FRG, the international situation has become more serious and more complicated. This was stressed by the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), Horst Schmitt, at the 10th meeting of the party's executive today.

However, the recent activities of the peace movement, including those in West Berlin, allow one to note that a basis has been created for an even stronger movement. The aim of this movement is to remove Pershing II and cruise missiles from Western Europe, to work for a freeze on nuclear weapons in both the West and East, to create nuclear-free zones in Europe, and to work for disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

Horst Schmitt paid tribute to the efforts of the GDR toward averting the danger of war, as well as its efforts for disarmament and detente. The SEW, he stressed, agreed with Erich Honecker that there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistance and that it is better to negotiate ten times than to shoot once.

Lying as it does in the middle of the GDR, West Berlin must be particularly interested in taking up this reasonable attitude by the GDR and in making its own contribution toward reversing the aggravation of the international situation and the arms build-up, and toward supporting everything which serves detente. For this very reason, the chairman of the SEW said, one has to do all one can to intensively foster the formation in West Berlin of a coalition of reason between all those who want a secure future for the city.

FDGB, FRG TU COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR PEACE

LD160041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin 15 Dec (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, met in Berlin today with a delegation of the main executive of the Education and Science Trade Union (GEW), which is affiliated to the DGB. The delegation was headed by the GEW chairman, Dr Wieter Wunder. A communique on the meeting says that there was a frank exchange of views, characterized by a spirit of reason and good will. The other members of the delegation were GEW main executive members Alf Hammelrath, Ulrich Hinz, and Jochen Schweitzer.

The trade unionists from the Federal Repulbic have been on a 4-day visit to the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB Instruction and Education Trade Union Central Executive.

During the meeting the two sides said that increased efforts by the trade unions toward safeguarding peace and bringing about disarmament and detente measures are the fundamental concerns of trade union work. They advocated that, beyond existing differences of opinion, the trade unions work for disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security.

Harry Tisch emphasized that the FDGB, as co-signatory of the peace appeal by the trade union centers of socialist countries, is anxious to see that all trade unionists of the continent unite still even closely for joint, unified, and powerful campaigns for the defense of peace and life, for detente and disarmament, for security and cooperation. The initiative for holding a conference of Europeans teachers' trade unions, which serves education for peace and disarmament and which is supported by the FDGB, as called for by FISE, the International Association of Teachers' Trade Unions, also serves this purpose.

Dr Dieter Wunder reported on how GEW is waging the fight against the planned missile deployment in the FRG and is continuing the struggle against the siting of new missiles in Europe, according to the resolutions of its trade union congress. This is an important precondition for complete disarmament in the West and the East and the creation of a nuclear-free Europe, toward which the GEW is working. The objective is to return to the path of detente and understanding in order to prevent a nuclear inferno. To this end the proposal to hold a meeting of the teachers' trades unions of the two German states states concerning questions peace policy and peace education was submitted.

The talk was attended by Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Paul Ruhig, chairman of the Instruction and Education Trade Union Central Committee.

KROLIKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH DK'S HENG SAMRIN

LD160046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Dec (ADN) -- The further continuous development of relations between Kampuchea and the GDR was discussed in Phnom Penh by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of State and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Heng Samrin expressed his thanks for the GDR's effective support for the Kampuchean people in overcoming the difficult legacy of the Pol Pot regime in reconstruction and in the establishment of Kampuchea's legitimate rights in international relations. He referred to the United States and NATO's adventurous policy, which enormously aggravates the international situation, and resolutely condemned the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Herbert Krolikowski praised the efforts by Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos to create a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The GDR politician visited Phom Penh at the invitation of Foreign Minister Hun Sen. A working plan on cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as an agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries, was signed between the two governments.

CPSU'S KISILEV MEETS WITH KADAR, SZUROS, HORN

LD151437 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of the International Relations Department [as heard] of the CPSU Central Committee has held talks in Hungary. Gennadiy Kiselev conducted discussions with Gyula Horn, director of the party's International Relations Department, and with his deputy, Geza Kotai, and he coordinated the two sister parties' 2-year cooperation plans.

The Soviet guest was received by Janos Kadar and by Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary.

SECRETARY CITED ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION EXPORTS

LD160018 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- It is was stated at a session of the Industrial Committee of the National Assembly, in Budapest Thursday, that is is also a fundamental target of the industry to continue to contribute to the improvement of the national economic balance by increasing efficiency to a greater extent than before.

Bela Rabi, state secretary of industry, stated that industrial production is expected to increase by 1.4 per cent this year. Although industrial export to socialist countries increased by 12 to 13 per cent, it is less than scheduled. Export of industrial products to capitalist markets slightly surpassed the 1982 level.

Next year's plan envisages a greater increase in industrial production. Internal sales are planned to decrease and export both to socialist and capitalist countries to develop dynamically.

CORRECTION TO PARIS PAPER'S INTERVIEW OF DISSIDENT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Paris Paper Interviews Dissident Laszlo Rajk," published in the 13 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 4, fifth paragraph, last line:

...million Magyars live.

LIBERATION: In mid-March BESZELO [samizdat paper] published a set of proposals for reforms (footnote 1) (These proposals include publicizing information on the economic situation, the setting up of a "consultative committee of independent experts," and the "renewal of the trade union hierarchy"). Is this the opposition's program?

Laszlo Rajk: We have no real program, but rather, let us say, a tactical and realistic program. Unlike Poland, the link with the workers is not the trade union but the "second economy" (moonlighting), in which most Hungarians take part. The opposition's program involves the future protection of this "second economy."

LIBERATION: What lessons.... (providing dropped question and answer)

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORS

LD152112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Here is a recorded report on the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the editorial team and executive body of the primary party organization of TRYBUNA LUDU:

Early this morning, as on every other day, freshly printed copies of TRYBUNA LUDU left the print shop. At 0900 today a working meeting of the editorial team and the executive body of the party organization was held. It was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In an informal conversation current topics were discussed, including the work of journalists and the most important party economic, political, and social matters.

Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor during the meeting. He said, among other things: [Begin Jaruzelski recording] I would like to thank you for inviting me to this meeting which is being held during a period that is important to our party -- the (?35th) anniversary of the unification congress. [words indistinct]

Allow me, on the occasion of your anniversary and on behalf of the Politburo, to convey to the editorial team of our party paper most sincere congratulations and best wishes. But most of all, allow me to thank the generations of party publicists who have worked for your paper, for their selfless service to the party.

All anniversaries [words indistinct] TRYBUNA LUDU and the times in which it has worked and is working does not excuse conventional treatment (?of this period) and conventional evaluation. One cannot look back 35 years, look at the whole path [words indistinct] without making some kind of brief evaluation which perhaps could be contained in the following words: TRYBUNA LUDU has been and continues to be a faithful comrade of the party; it is its voice and its weapon. In its 35-year-long history, TRYBUNA LUDU has lived through periods of splendor but also through worse periods, but it has never experienced a downfall. One must expect even more militant and challenging articles, particularly those linked with the contents of the 13th plenum, which will tackle in hearted polemics all kinds of confusing views and theories which appear in other papers or periodicals -- polemics and struggle against the enemy. [sentence as heard] One no doubt would expect [words indistinct] many people who should be shown to the nation as people who in the most difficult times are able to overcome obstacles and resolve problems. No doubt it would be good if the paper devoted more space to the affairs of young people and if it could speak in some of its publications to young people in a language and with arguments which would reach young people most easily.

Anyway, comrades, we have referred to this already. In fact I am only reiterating it and picking out the main points which were raised here during the discussion. But if we say this was a period of glory, it is because TRYBUNA LUDU has never deviated even one step from the consistent Marxist-Leninist line, the line of our party, the line of the ninth congress. It has remained loyal to the principles, taking into consideration at the same time all the historical and contemporary realities of our nation, of our life as it is. It has spoken in a way which elucidated and treated in the most suitable way the issues of our life, the issues of our party.

But, in stressing what is now behind us, we communists must always look ahead, look into the requirements of life. And I am pleased -- and I think Comrade Glowczyk and Comrade Jachacz will endorse it -- that in their speeches the comrades have above all determined the programs of action.

They dealt with problems which, in your opinion, will sooner or later call for increased attention, better quality, and greater effectiveness of action. One could add and stress that the fundamental issue is struggle for the understanding and trust of the majority of our nation for our party's policy. This is the main objective: struggle for the hearts and minds of the majority of our nation. It is a difficult struggle, handicapped by all that has been created by the errors of the past, and, above all, by what is imposed upon us by our opponent, that is, the struggle for accord -- as he puts it. But for this reason it is a struggle against all that constitutes a burden of evil, which we still carry and which still recurs in one form or another in human action, and a struggle against an enemy who does everything possible to bar our way forward.

I think that while we are stuck in the thicket of problems experienced by our nation, our party, by applying this key we will be able to overcome the difficulties and march forward, most efficiently, step after step. [end recording]

Next, the party Central Committee first secretary outlined the present difficult domestic and international situation. Concluding his speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Would you please convey my thanks to the whole collective, to all the TRYBUNA workers not here, and also to its correspondents outside this establishment. This great army which has been supporting you, supports you now and I hope that our joint future work will contain as many good and bright days as possible, as well as health and happiness. [applause] [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON URBAN'S 15 DEC PRESS CONFERENCE

LD152352 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 15 Dec 83

[By Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] "Changes in the Planning Commission do not mean disapproval of the commission's activity; they express the will to improve the functioning of the central economic management and to change its character. The Planning Commission to an increasingly small extent deals with current management, and is becoming a staff body shaping the economic policy of the country," said Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at a press conference for Polish journalists held here today.

Answering questions on the present state of Polish economy, Minister Jerzy Urban said that Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski had given a comprehensive assessment of that economy at the 14th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. Gen Jaruzelski then put emphasis both on the encouraging and discouraging signs. The latter include above all failure to beat inflation to the planned degreee, too slow growth of and changes in the structure of production for the consumer market, [words indistinct] use of working time.

"At the present moment there are no premises to expect development that might (?result in) necessity to introduce the state of emergency," said the government press spokesman, explaining that the Sejm law on the state of emergency filled a gap in the Polish legislation.

Denying the rumour on the possibility of introducing new money into circulation in Poland, Minister Jerzy Urban said that such a move would be an economic nonsense.

Speaking on the proposal to put off the elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the government press spokesman stressed that as of now it was just a proposal made by political parties which would be submitted for Sejm discussion. This proposal results from political and legal reasons stemming from the internal situation of the country, and from the will to separate elections to the Sejm from elections to people's councils.

Answering questions related to the announced rise in prices of some food articles, Minister Urban said that following the analysis of the findings of the poll taken on this subject (about 40 thousand answers) the Office for Prices will hold talks with trade unions federations and, probably at the beginning of January, it will present concrete proposals for price changes as regards individual products.

Minister Urban stressed that the government's concept does not provide for an automatic increase in remunerations on account of the price rises. The proposed compensations are a sort of a welfare action by the government to offset the losses sustained by those worst-off. The expected growth in wages and salaries in 1984, to reach 17 percent, will result from the bigger volume of market production. "We aim at creating a remuneration system with built-in incentives for work," Minister Urban said.

BBC Interference Claim

LD151328 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 13 Dec 83

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Andrzej Klosinski]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Dec -- During today's press conference for foreign newsmen accredited in Warsaw, Press Spokesman for the Polish Government Jerzy Urban voiced his astonishment at the statement by the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the effect that the Church is being persecuted in Poland.

Minister Urban said that in connection with the political meaning of the ceremony at which the Nobel Peace Prize conferred upon Lech Walesa was handed in Oslo, Polish mass media were not interested in broadcasting that clearly anti-communist event.

As concerns interference claim raised by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) -- relating to the over-riding of the established radio wave frequencies by Polish radio transmitters and their overlapping with the BBC broadcasts from the recent ceremonies in Oslo, the government press spokesman voiced his hypothesis that this was caused by the malfunctioning of Polish installations.

At today's conference Minister Urban apologized to the BBC correspondent for his unjust claim made against that journalist at the conference last November 11. The thing was whether Polish scientists make a pledge before going on official visits abroad that they would act in accordance with the reason of state of the Polish People's Republic.

Steps To Maintain Meat Norms

LD151622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1512 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Despite a considerable drop in the number of livestock, the government will do everything to maintain meat norms on the rationing vouchers, it was stated at today's conference at the Government Press Bureau. It is planned to attain this through further restructuring poultry breeding.

Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, denied allegations concerning an exchange of money which will supposedly occur. He has also said that the reform is thus far fulfilling the expectations connected with it. On the other hand, dissatisfaction is aroused by a too small an increase in market production.

WALESA 'TO DEFY' AUTHORITIES, PLACE FLOWERS

NC151225 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, indicated today that he intends to defy the authorities tomorrow by placing flowers at the foot of an historic monument outside the shipyards in Gdansk. He also said that he hoped to announce the future program for the union.

Proposed Speech Cited

NC151923 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, today accused the military government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski of failing to solve the nation's social and economic crisis and called for a resurrection of the 1980 Gdansk accords. "The past two years have shown the capacity of the government to destroy all independent associations and its inability for constructive action," Mr Walesa said in a tape recording of a 1,600 word speech he plans to give in Gdansk, northern Poland tomorrow. Copies of the tape were given to Western correspondents.

Mr Walesa warned that unless the 1980 Gdansk accords, which led to the creation of independent trade unions, were revived, Poland would remain "for many years in political stagnation." "The point of departure for the renewal of our country is the social accords of August 1980, which are a great constitution for the workers. The monopolies on social and economic life block our life and lead to a bad administration of the state," Mr. Walesa, this year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, said. The socio-economic monopolies under state control prevent economic reform and threaten the "existence of our families" who face daily the specters of food shortages and disease, Mr Walesa said. To right the economy, Mr Walesa called for a splitting of economic and political administrations, the creation of independent trade unions and other social organizations to counterbalance the weight of the administration and competition among enterprises.

Mr Walesa accused the government of shortchanging the people for decades. "In 1956, they wanted to cut off our hands. In 1970, they cried 'help us.' In 1976 they condemned worker hooliganism. Today they ask for our pardon for butter (rationing). What are they going to tell us after the food price increases (between 10 and 50 per cent at the beginning of 1984)?" Mr Walesa said.

Economic hardship had fallen most heavily on the poor, for whom government stipends "are insufficient and lose their importance," Mr Walesa said. "They can try to blame the (Western) sanctions for everything, but it is clear that (the lifting of the sanctions) will not solve all the economic problems but will help the regime," Mr Walesa said.

Mr Walesa accused the military-dominated government of "having learned nothing" and "resorting to force and violence" after brief periods of relaxation.

Mr Walesa contended that Solidarity never challenged the "primacy of the state and the party linked to a broad international political system," but asked how the government could "build socialism without and against the workers."

Despite government attempts to "strangle the free union movement and all other movements for liberty," Mr Walesa said, his supporters could not abandon "the idea of Solidarity and the struggle for freedom and the rights of man." "We were proud that our mass demonstrations did not cause any victims. We were inspired by Christian ideals. We remain loyal to the traditions of the worker movement demanding social justice, equality and the liquidation of privileges," Mr Walesa said. The Solidarity leader said that social justice could not be achieved without an independent judiciary. "If the regime does not respect the independence of certain groups, no one can act as mediator or umpire. Judges rarely played this role and those who acted courageously were the victims of repression. We must demand an independent judiciary and honest judges," Mr Walesa said.

Mr Walesa pinpointed the major political problems of 1984 as the administration of the state and the party, self-management, unionism and justice.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES PARTY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD141833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a Warsaw Technical University meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the unification of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) and the Polish Workers Party (PPW) into the PZPR -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I cordially welcome veterans of the workers movement, including delegates of the PPW-PPS Unification Congress. I cordially welcome representatives of the working class, the heir and continuator of the lofty traditions of the Polish working movement. I welcome delegations from neighboring voivodships. I cordially welcome representatives of the supreme authorities of the party and state who are participating in today's ceremony, including the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. [applause] I cordially welcome chairman of the PPR Council of State, Comrade Henryk Jablonski [applause]; members of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, members of the leadership of the ZSL and the SD. I cordially welcome members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council. I welcome all assembled here today. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, 35 years have passed since the moment when in this hall the joint PPW-PPS Congress made the historical resolution to unite. Political integration of the workers movement in Poland was made: the PZPR emerged and started on the road to the unity sought by the workers movement in Poland. The party led the often difficult and complicated joint class struggles against exploitation by native and foreign propertied classes, consolidating the Polish working class during the interwar years, and consolidating the joint stand by communists and socialists during the difficult and complex experiences of September 1939; during the years of occupation; during the days of liberation; and during the first postwar years of reconstruction and the formation of the new system: Peoples Poland. Both workers' parties thus consolidated their cooperation.

The delegates to the unification congress, as well as a decisive majority of the people who were linked by heart and mind with the class workers movement, welcomed the unification of both parties as fulfillment of their expectations.

It was expected that the united party would lead the people toward the Poland of tomorrow, would guide the chance for development as offered by history. It was believed that on the trail leading toward socialism the foundations of the system of social justice would be speedily built, a system free from exploitation of man by man, and of a sharing of common achievement according to work.

It was understood that the unity of the working class and the creation of its united party was, in the face of historical tasks, a historical necessity. It was a historical writ.

Today we look with respect and pride on the achievements of the generation of the founders of party unification, the achievement of the entire generation of that time which at a summons from the party took up common toil of unheard-of scale and importance. We bow before this generation, the generation of our mothers and fathers, of whose achievements we are proud, out of whose experiences we benefit immensely, drawing from them the strength of conviction -- so indispensible today -- perseverence and fortitude. We bow before this generation for their work, which created for us our possibilities.

I address these words to the veterans of work and struggle present here today, and through them to all who contributed by their work and activities during those years to the development of the socialist fatherland. Thanks to the formation, development, and consolidation of the PZPR -- the leading political force of the state and the nation -- an epoch-making turning point took place in our annals. Poland ceased being a backyard of civilization and economy, a backward land full of social contrasts.

The industrialization of the country began, while land reform and the worker-peasant alliance became the starting point for the departure of the Polish countryside from centuries of destitution. Cultural policy democratized and promoted education, culture, and art. There was social advancement on a mass scale; the breaking of class and group barriers; an influx of workers and peasants into the ranks of the intelligensia; and educational, cultural, vocational, and civil progress for all workers and peasants. Poland became a country with a considerable production and raw material potential; with a high degree of vocational and general training of the people; with opportunities for further development. Primitive surface mines, and villages starving before the next harvest have disappeared. Tenants and grooms became farmers. Books have found their way under the thatched roofs. Illiteracy belongs to the past. Even mere memory about endemic social illnesses has ceased to exist. New, diversified needs of the people from the town and the country, which not so long ago were not even dreamed of, have rapidly developed. This became possible because the united party succeeded in obtaining the acceptance of the community for a wise, gradual resolution of contradictions that emerged in the second half of the forties between short-term needs and strategic problems related to large-scale development.

These attainments are the result of the work done by the whole nation, but in addition we link them to the far-reaching ideas and leading actions of the party, to the activeness of its members in all links of sociopolitical and economic life, and to the ideological and political record of the PZPR. At the same time the party's thinking, in cooperation with allied parties and all patriotic forces of the nation, served the cause of making permanent the vital solutions made after the war: strengthening of people's power; development of the country's defense capability; integration of western and northern territories with the fatherland; and strengthening of our alliances, particularly the most fundamental alliance, the Polish-Soviet alliance. The Soviet Union remains the guarantor of the unchanging nature of the territory of Poland and defends its right to independence and peaceful coexistence. In the continuous hostile game played by imperialism against the socialist community, our national interest requires preservation of our dignity and defense of our sovereign rights; and at the same time the strengthening of the Polish-Soviet alliance, unity, and our bonds with the fraternal socialist countries.

The profoundness of such links and their nature is made up not just by results of what is on the political map of Europe and the world and our place on it, but most of all the ideological, moral, and political strength of the ideals of socialism being equivalent with the striving for world peace and also a century of joint struggle of the working class movement of our countries, and the continuation of this inheritance by our parties.

The PZPR guarded this historic inheritance from the first days of its existence, and will always do so. When we speak about the historic achievements of the PZPR we do not wish to state that it has only success on its account. We lived painfully through the workers' protests after August 1980, which were directed against departures made in the previous decade from many principles of socialism -- the fault of the leadership of that time. It would be naive, however, to think -- and one must also be aware of this -- that progress can be programmed as a process free from risk, wrong choices, and errors; that one can move smoothly along the uncleared paths of progress. The history of humanity proves that the complex rules of dialectics govern progress and development. Great work and great issues require clever thinking, courageous decisions, and cautious action, but above all, constant criticial and self-critical reflection.

It is an undisputed quality of the PZPR that it has always been capable of courageous analysis of errors and ineffective actions; that it was and is able to form, in self-critical evaluation, essential corrections to errors made. This is the Leninist mechanism of the renewal of the creative forces of the party, renewal of its bonds with the masses. The party is not an abstract idea, it is made up of people and is burdened by human imperfections. The PZPR, as an organized collective, collected as a result of its achievements and also its defeats and erroneous choices, many thoughts and conclusions for practical action. We speak today about the need to return to those sources wishing to return the shine to the universal values of our movement: Marxist ideology, its creative thinking and experience of struggle. In these achievements, experience of construction and of the functioning of the broad front of patriotic forces soon after the war, which immediately preceded the unification congress, is of special importance (?in relation to the present).

Esteemed comrades, history does not repeat itself. The similarities of situations and experience resulting from them are, however, educational. Today, we see many analogies with those years, but our attention is attracted most of all by the fact that once again we have found ourselves facing an equally sharp contradiction: immediate needs on the one hand and long-term strategic tasks on the other.

Just as then, today, too, we must not allow the burdensome, difficult, and often painful immediate problems, problems of the moment, to push into the background the duty to think of the Poland of tomorrow, of Poland's future, of its future standing in the world of its future internal possibilities. It has to be decided today; and today, already, work and means have to be put into that tomorrow. This demands elementary realism and an elementary patriotic duty. We live, after all, in a world of acute competition. There is only room in it for those whose industriousness and persistence, endurance and strength, guarantee that the challenges of the time will be met.

It is for this reason that the examples of the farsightedness of thought and ability to achieve the support of broad circles of society for the horizons of tomorrow are so useful to us today. Just as 35 years ago, so today the international horizon is suddenly darkening, although today's risk to the fate of the world is incomparably more dangerous.

The threat to world peace, caused by the renewed nuclear arms race and the aggressive policy of the United States in its striving to achieve military superiority, is pushing the world to the brink of war. Euromissiles will also be targeted on our cities and countryside. Just as then, years ago, today, too, the forces of anticommunism, expressed by the hegemonistic striving of the United States and its arrogant and cynical policy, aim to exert an influence on the situation in our country. There were then and are also today, supporters and exponents of these strivings, prepared for anything. They are expressed particularly by those who support and justify the policy of American restrictions on Poland.

The ideological, political, and propaganda expansion of domestic and foreign anti-socialist forces also continues today. Their open aggression, it is true, has been repulsed, and their activity curtailed after 13 December 1981, but their remnants are trying to continue playing their game.

The country's difficult economic situation continues, despite a clear improvement. The enlivening of the economy and better use of its modern potential; the winning over of the mass of society to the policy and program of socialist renewal and reforms; and the inculcating of the sense that what is essential is the unified action of all progressive and patriotic forces in Poland in order to get out of the crisis, is today's supreme issue. Our party, implementing the line of socialist renewal laid down at the ninth congress, and of reforms and struggle, listens attentively to the opinions of the workers and working people in general; it draws conclusions from them affecting its everyday work.

The defense of peace is very important today, as is support for the peace efforts made by the USSR and the socialist countries. We, too, must strengthen our defense potential, essential in face of the growing threat. We also face problems whose importance and weight we should realize sufficiently clearly. The 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum pointed them out. We face the vital need to solve the problems being thrust forward by the country's demographic growth. Its scale can be seen by comparing 2 figures: By 1990 there will be almost 2.3 million more Poles; only one third of them will be of production age. There are more and more of us, but arable land is diminishing. Better management of every patch of land is becoming a task of utmost importance. Natural conditions in which we live are rapidly deteriorating; our natural environment is being degraded. How to prevent this is an important question for the life and health of the people; how to prevent deterioration of productive land, our national asset that has been badly exploited, wasted, and is getting old. The big question of how to reduce the technological gap between us and others demands an answer. This gap continues to grow.

These are only a few of the problems that we must resolve now so that Poland's tomorrow does not mean the loss of its place in the world, achieved by the hard work of the people who took upon themselves to implement the program of speeded up development as defined by the PZPR at the unification congress. In this we see a particularly thankful task for the young generation of Poles, who can devote much of their energy, work, thought, and creative forces.

Comrades, even in the most difficult moments, strong people make a supreme effort; the history of our movement confirms that it finds its greatest strength when times are most difficult. This clearly speaks of PZPR experiences. We are convinced that our work for Poland, socialism, and peace, will bring expected results, and that we will erect a part of the structure earmarked for us by history; namely; prosperity for Poland and the Poles. [applause]

MINISTER KRASINSKI DEFENDS PROPOSED PRICE HIKE

PM141431 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 83 p 3

[Interview with Minister Professor Zdzislaw Krasinski, head of the Office of Price Affairs, by SZTANDAR LUDU correspondent Anna Mankowska; date and place not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] As one publicist once said, it is impossible to love a price rise. That is true. But one can try to understand the motives behind such a move on the part of the government if and when one realizes the need to stem inflation. It is not an easy thing to understand or to consider the motives for the proposed food price rises when, for many families, the family purse becomes empty long before payday. Economic arguments, however, are not overturned by the emotions with which we approach them, and it is worth taking up a public debate on the proposed price rise options so that our voice is also considered in the matter before final decisions are made. So that the option chosen is the one which arouses the least opposition.

Sztandar Ludu talked to PROF ZDZISLAW KRASINSKI, MINISTER FOR PRICE AFFAIRS, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSED PRICE RISES. IN THE QUESTIONS WE PUT TO THE MINISTER WE DREW ON, AMONG OTHER SOURCES, SOME OF THE OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY OUR READERS IN PHONE-IN POLLS AND DIRECT CONVERSATIONS. [passage published in boldface]

Mankowska: Minister, one of the workers from the Lublin truck factory asked us whether prices really have to go on rising ad infinitum. He was presumable thinking about the fact that we only recently, in February 1982, experienced a "prices trauma."

Krasinski: No, prices do not have to go on rising "ad infinitum," and everything has its end. In 1923, for example, one would pay billions of marks for a loaf of bread, but later the situation returned to normal. But what is this normal situation?

Was it the 27 years of the "price calm," as I call it? When prices rose only a very small degree? But can a situation be normal if it ends in an "abnormality," that is, a price increase of over 100 percent? With -- what is more -- the increase being an objective necessity, not a subjective one? Because the rest of the world, which sold us their commodities, continued to live normally, and since we did, after all, maintain wide contacts -- whether rightly or wrongly -- with the Western countries, we imported their inflation. Only it was not the same thing as importing the revolution: It was an import of real values. Out there oil prices rose considerably, and yet we continued to sell gasoline for 6 years at unchanged prices. The fact that we receive most of our oil from the Soviet Union does not alter the situation.

So we swept that price increase under the carpet, attempting to conceal it from the population. In effect, however, the next governing team had to disclose it. And we had to disclose in just 1 year the 105 or 104 percent inflation that had been spread over the previous 6 years in the Western countries and to change prices accordingly. That was indeed a price trauma at that time. But let us compare: Milk went up by 245 percent then, while today we propose 11 percent; cheeses by 263 percent, while today we propose either 3.8 percent or 10 percent, depending on the option chosen; butter went up by 214 percent then, while now there is talk of either 31 or 39 percent; meat and cured meats went up by 222 percent then, while now we propose either 14 or 19 percent. The highest proposed increase involves grain products, but their prices were set in the spring of 1981.

Let us go back to our question. Do prices have to go on rising ad infinitum? By no means! For the current year we calculate their increase at 23 percent. And here a digression. Sometimes it is -- erroneously -- officially stated, and people rightly reproach us for this, that in the plan for 1983 we envisaged an increase in prices by only 17 percent. I would, therefore, refer everybody to the papers for August 1982, where in the first version of the 1983 annual plan we read: The rate of inflation will reach 25 percent. Those were realistic calculations. But they turned out to be of little use, for our society, including certain groups within the Sejm, declared at the time that "society would not put up with such a high increase in prices." If therefore, the low increase rate was finally accepted, it means that someone wrote 17 percent into the subsequent version of the plan. The trouble was that that figure was unrealistic. In actual fact the increase rate will reach 23 percent, which is still less than the originally envisaged 25 percent, but close enough to it.

I had a visit from a lady editor representing a big Hamburg periodical, and she asked me in amazement: "How is it possible to get down from 100 percent, or even more than 100 percent, to just 25 percent inflation in such a short time? They are unable to achieve this in the Western countries -- to check and slow down the progress of inflation so quickly. All the same, we are going to succeed with it here! After all, it is like an automobile, that cannot be stopped all at once even in the most favorable road conditions and whose braking distance at high speeds is in excess of 100 meters. The same thing happens in the economy. This year it will be 23 percent, next year, between 15 and 16 percent; in 1985 some 12 or even 10 percent. After that, we will live with single-figure inflation rates. But we will really have to live with them. For if we were to bring inflation down to "zero," we would also bring our economic development down to "zero." But do we want our economic development or the increase in our national income to be "zero"? No; nobody will agree to that, least of all the government, responsible as it is for the country's economic development.

Mankowska: Many people view the proposed price rises with understanding, although they are not happy about them. One hears it said among workers, and not only there, that the prices of luxury goods (such as automobiles and TV sets, perhaps also liquor) should be raised ever higher, instead of foodstuffs. Would that be sufficient?

Krasinski: This last question is the essential one. We have two groups of articles here and we have to consider them separately: consumer durables and alcohol together with stimulants, using the term loosely. An increase in the prices of consumer durables, especially those within the luxury class, would in no way be sufficient to cover the increased cost of our agricultural production, for which we have compensated by increasing procurement prices. Let me just tell you that the increase in turnover tax, which resulted in the increased prices of hi-fi equipment, color TV sets, automobiles, gasoline, fur coats, carpets, and foreign travel package tours yielded Z19.9 billion this year. Not very much. How much would the prices of those articles have to be increased to cover the Z80 billion earmarked for the increase of procurement prices? They would have to be quadrupled. And so how much higher would the prices have to be for all those articles which -- let us remember -- would not sell even at prices two or three times higher than the present ones.

Now about liquor. We could envisage a further price increase here. But let us remember that the sales of liquor dropped by 20 percent after its price was doubled. Thus sales returns also went down. They are now below the sums anticipated by the Finance Ministry. When we compare vodka prices at home and abroad, our present prices are unquestionably the highestest since the war.

And the third point: What is most important here? We are not seeking substitute measures with regard to the economic patterns which we want to shape. If farmers were spending more money on machines, fertilizers, and services, then we also had to raise the procurement prices for agricultural output to secure profitability for agriculture. This is also connected with food retail prices, which cannot be formed as if they were divorced from the real costs. Division of labor gives us a threefold division of those prices: production within the industry, which is carried out by workers (machines and fertilizers); production within agriculture, which is carried out by the farmers; and the social command issued by ourselves, the consumers, who have, as it were, told the farmers -- within the division of labor -- to increase our agricultural production. It is as if a group of people setting off on a bus trip persuaded the bus driver to keep accelerating and thus shorten the time on the road. But when they finally arrive at their destination earlier than originally envisaged, would they dare refuse to pay for the higher cost of the gasoline used? Of course not: They would pay for what they had demanded. It is the same with us. Our consumers are slowly beginning to comprehand this principle.

Mankowska: It is the old age pensioners and invalids who are the most apprehensive now. In numerous telephone calls to our paper they express their profound concern over the proxpects of a decrease in their living standard. Mininster, can you offer them some hope?

Krasinski: An increase in food prices, which affects everyone, does indeed generate diverse reflections and arouse justifiable apprehension since it is, after all, an increase affecting articles of general consumption. I do not intend to plump for any of the proposed options for price increase, since it will be up to our society to choose, but for pensioners the most favorable one would doubtless be the market-and-social-welfare option -- that is, option 2 -- or some such similar one. This not only offers them a higher increase in their old age and invalidity pensions but also allows for an earlier completion of their revalorization. The latter applies first of all to those aged 70 and over, but who knows whether it might not be feasible to bring forward the revalorization of pensions for all pensioners -- perhaps not by a whole year, but at least by a quarter. I say "who knows," but perhaps this operation really could be speeded up by a quarter. It all depends on the social consultation and on the option our society proposes for selection.

Mankowska: A prevalent opinion in the questions put to our paper is that all the successive price increases do not, in actual fact, bring about any improvement in the supply of goods to the market or in the market's good order and high standard. These opinions are voiced regularly and persistently.

Krasinski: And thuse we again have two elements here: prices in relations to the provision of supplies, that is, the range of supply, and prices in relation to quality. As regards the first element here, I do not agree with the opinion that the increases failed to bring about any improvement. We only need to think back and remember the way our stores looked in November 1981. It would be a sad state of affairs if people refused to remember that.

Improvement of the food market and maintenance at its present level (in meat supply, among other things) is one of the aims of the increase proposed for 1984. The quality of our marketables, on the other hand, and the question of our progress in this area constitute another problem. Here it is essential that we see the return of both full stability and the element of competition.

Mankowska: We have noticed that it is a fairly general phenomenon that the proposed increase, that is, the price movement, is treated as separate from the movement of wages. Many people believe that there has been a mistake in the calculated cost of living figures in the draft proposal. Our readers calculated their cost of living at higher figures.

Krasinki: It is worth quoting a certain example here which I encountered at the Elwro works during a talk we had with the workers on the subject of the proposed price increases. At one point someone took the floor who appeared well informed about the enterprises's payroll situation, quoting the facts and figures involved, and who went on to state that the average wage at Elwro was Z8,000. I immediately turned to my neighbor, the head of their trade union, to ask him how much their average wage really was. He answered: "Between Z12,000 and Z13,000." The head of their accounts department then provided me with the precise figure, which was Z12,860. In other words, their actual average wage was some 40 percent more than the one the audience chose to approve as correct, as they gave a chorus of assent to the person I had mentioned. Now this kind of behavior -- and I spoke about it at some length in my lecture at the Lublin scientific conference -- is quite well-founded from the psychological viewpoint. Research has shown that throughout the world -- with the one exception of the United States -- people represent their income as considerably lower than is actually the case. Such is the European mentality, and the reason behind it is that in the past the peasant always attempted to conceal his income -- from the tsarist official in the East, and from the feudal official in the West. This continues to weigh heavy on our mentality too.

And now for the method of calculating the increase of the cost of living quoted in the draft proposal on price increases submitted for social consultation. We said outright that the calculated cost of living applies to the first two population groups, that is, those with the lowest incomes. It is worth recalling here that there are eight "income groups," classified according to their family budgets. The first two -- that is, those we have chosen -- have up to Z5,000 income per family member. We did not select group 8, which is the most affluent one. If your interlocutor maintains that he spends more on his upkeep, then maybe he belongs to the most affluent group. I have also come across someone like that in the course of my talks with people -- and I heard him say that he had just bought a 100-kg pig to put in his freezer. Such a person will, of course, have a higher meat consumption rate than that envisaged in our meat coupons, and his costs will be that much higher too.

Mankowska: You have been directing our price affairs for the past 3 years now. The activity is, as we know, rather unpopular, and relatively wide circles of our society still continue to display too little understanding of the laws that govern economics. Are you not discouraged by that?

Krasinski: As a minister I have been "functioning" for just over 2 years, not 3, but I have been an academic teacher for over 30 years, and so I cannot become discouraged by the fact that our society finds lessons in economics hard to learn. If, after 4 years of reading economics at university, a student still does not give correct answers to all the questions put to him by the examiner, it means that he has not yet acquired full knowledge of the subject. So how can we compare such a course of 4 years' duration with 2 years, or even less, spent educating our society in the new economic mechanisms? That is why I am not surprized that the public is behaving like someone down with a broken leg. There is a doctor standing over him on one side and a group of close friends on the other, the latter not very knowledgeable in the secrets of the medical art. The doctor says that it is necessary to carry out the painful operation of setting the broken bones and to put the leg in plaster for several months. But the victim says: "Just give me a painkilling injection to stop the agony." And the friends will perhaps say: "Give him the injection to stop the pain." But the doctor, mindful of the principles of medical ethics, has to do his duty rather than give in to the pressure from the group of friends surrounding the patient. And the same sort of thing must be done by a member of a government.

I would, however, like to end our conversation on a positive note and state that the 2 years spent educating our society in economics, albeit very short, have still yielded some results. After all, I can still clearly recall the talks I had at various enterprises before the first large and very painful price increase back in 1982, and I can compare them with the talks I have with people nowadays. I have one or two meetings daily at various workplaces now, and I have to say that they are as different from those earlier ones as chalk is from cheese.

Mankowska: Perhaps your audiences are specially selected?

Krasinski: Certainly not. They are very diverse and they are very frank in giving their opinions. The questions they ask are different now, much broader in their scope. There is an absence of the elementary mistakes and misunderstandings that were all too common before. That economic naivete, which may have been amusing but was really tragic insofar as it revealed a total ignorance of any economic knowledge, is gone now.

HEAD OF INVESTIGATION BUREAU INTERVIEWED

AU141757 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 3 Dec 83 p 7

[Interview with Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, head of the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Stanislaw Podemski and Witold Pawlowski; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Podemski, Pawlowski] Almost 700 persons have come into the open as a result of the amnesty. The public is familiar with this figure, but it is a fact that underground leaders such as Bujak and Lis have not come into the open. The PRON proposal that the amnesty should be extended to the end of 1983 can be regarded as proof of the ineffectiveness of the amnesty. Let us look at this matter as men. Do you think that the amnesty has been accepted or rejected?

[Pudysz] Many people came into the open in the last days of October because they waited as long as possible before making their difficult decision, which calls for opposing the instructions and pressure from their leaders and for defying conspiratorial solidarity. The situation was complicated by many applications for amnesty just after 31 October 1983 because, formally, the amnesty was no longer in force. That is why the PRON initiative supported by the Sejm is meant to legalize the applications made after 31 October -- those made in November. We are for conciliatory solutions to internal conflicts, which does not signify that state power is weak. What phenomena have we noticed since the lifting of martial law and the proclamation of amnesty? We have noticed a large drop in the penal proceedings in cases of political offenses. Fewer antistate leaflets and handouts, as well as writings on walls, continue to appear. Street demonstrations have also been reduced. We estimate that the underground is losing social support and is slowly losing its own resolve to conspire and its belief in the sense of conspiracy. It is true that Bujak or Lis have not come into the open, but it is also true that W. Hardek, member of the Provisional Coordinating Committee, W. Bartczak, and L. Biegalski, all of whom occupy the high posts of chairmen of the Malopolska, Central-Eastern, and Pojezierze regions of Solidarity, have come into the open. Further prolonging amnesty may result in the phenomenon that only "generals" without officers, soldiers, staffs, and the base will remain underground.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] Rumors are circulating that you have not discovered Lis and Bujak because you did not want to.

[Pudysz] I do not care for rumors. Gentlemen, you should know that when amnesty was being prepared no one assumed that Bujak and other prominent functionaries of the so-called underground would come into the open, even though this might happen. They no doubt expect that if the situation is favorable they will still be able to play some political role. They will certainly be wrong.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] Can you tell us how many persons are still underground and continue underground activities?

[Pudysz] I know what people say about the numbers of such persons. These numbers are most often quite exaggerated.... Many myths are circulating on this subject. Let me say first of all that the estimates of our ministry show that the number of applications for amnesty is not at all low, and I know of no rational arguments in favor of an opposite view. It is obvious that a number of people continue to lead conspiratorial lives. These people are being supported -- in most cases in a very casual way -- by a much larger number of those who lead normal family and work lives. For example, such people may let conspirators hold an illegal meeting in their apartments or may draw up a leaflet and distribute copies of it. The research carried out by our investigation bureau shows that those who apply for amnesty are usually younger people who are not always experienced and immune to influence. Some people engage in illegal activities that appear to be political, but which in fact involve money. For example, we have recently detained two printers who printed illegal books on state paper and with the help of state machinery. One of them had several hundred thousands zlotys stowed away in his apartment. He had earned them by printing those books.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] The most difficult and most crucial political and economic cases are dealt with in this office of yours, which has two safes, double doors, a legal library, and a set of furniture and souvenirs of the kind you could find in the room of an average factory manager.

[Pudysz] Indeed. The Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is primarily charged with the task of prosecuting the crimes directed against the state's basic political and economic interests. It also supervises and coordinates the work of the local investigating units of the security service. Whether a given case comes to this office to be dealt with is determined by various factors, but primarily by its importance, complexity, the extent to which it endangers society, and by its international character when it concerns foreign trade, for example. As a rule we also take penal proceedings against the functionaries of the other echelons of the central power apparatus if they act against the law.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] Many institutions have personnel troubles. What about yours?

[Pudysz] We have to proceed from the fact that the requirements placed on candidates are extremely complicated. First, they must possess the necessary high standards of ethics and higher education. Second, their personal slates and family histories must be "clean," they must have no links with foreign countries, and so on. Third, aside from physical efficiency and good health they must possess certain mental qualities.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] What kind of qualities?

[Pudysz] An investigating inspector must be able to maintain absolute calm in a situation in which he encounters strongly emotional phenomena. He must maintain complete self-control in the face of provocations. The service that we call preparatory -- a kind of training -- takes 3 years and enables us to verify and confirm that a candidate has the talent for investigating work in the future. Personnel troubles can be created because of these exacting requirements. Remuneration problems are some of the obstacles that make it difficult to fill vacant slots. In this regard we can offer no competition vis-a-vis some sectors of the socialized economy.

The situation is additionally complicated by severe working conditions, although the work itself is attractive and interesting and provides much satisfaction. There is no need for me to tell you how critical the past years and months, especially 1981, have been for us. All that time many young people have continued to come to us, and we value this very much. To anticipate your question, for very many years now there have been no cases in which employees of our Investigation Bureau have violated the rule of law. There has been no need to take penal or even disciplinary proceedings against them.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] How does the head of the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs view our society?

[Pudysz] I view and want to view our society as an ally in our struggle against the negative phenomena that violate the state's rule of law.

[Podemski, Pawlowski] This is your official view. What about your private view? We all know that our society's trust is not the best. At times it is the worst possible.

[Pudysz] My private view is identical with my official view. It is quite obvious that society's distrust in the power apparatus affects the attitude toward the law-keeping force. We are aware of this, if you want to know. I am a realist and an old practitioner. I know that if our society receives information about the aims, sense, and results of our work it will always decisively support and accept our activities, especially those directed against the most severe crimes against life and limb and against the interests of the community. We are always aware of the fact that our ministry must win extensive social support and understanding for its line of action. One more thing: It is obvious that the present times are complicated and that our people like to generalize, which gives rise to such popular beliefs as "everyone is a thief," for example. The present times are for us times of special prudence when making a decision. Every unconsidered decision multiplies damage a dozen times over.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVAL REPORTED

LD152204 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has arrived in Poland, led by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. Talks were held in the Sejm between delegations of parliamentarians of the two states. Stanislaw Gucwa and Vitaliy Ruben jointly chaired the meeting. Parliamentary contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union are active and multifaceted and contribute to the development of relations of fraternal friendship and to the expansion of cooperation in many areas. The most recent visit to Moscow by a Sejm delegation was in the middle of last year.

PZPR'S CZYREK ATTENDS PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD152308 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] In Porto, the 4-day session of the Portuguese Communist Party has begun. The main subjects are internal party matters and the struggle against the deployment in Europe of new American missiles. Guests from fraternal workers' parties were invited to the congress. A PZPR delegation is also present. It includes Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU STATEMENTS ON DEPLOYMENT, INF TALKS

Austrian Interview Cited

LD151925 Hamburg DPA in German 1851 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna, 15 Dec (DPA) -- In an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, organ of the ruling Socialist Party in Austria, the Romanian head of state and party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed his demand for resumption of the missile talks in Geneva.

In Friday's edition of the newspaper, Ceausescu, without making any distinction between East and West, criticized the fact that "prestige interests dominate over those of achieving a real balance of power." The interruption in Geneva "disregards public opinion and the supreme interests of the European states." In his interview Ceausescu named three conditions upon which the resumption of talks should be based:

deployment of new missiles should be halted, and those already deployed should be withdrawn or at least "moved";

the United States should bring no more missiles to Europe;

the Soviet Union should renounce the countermeasures it has already announced.

Ceausescu also proposed a conference of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact and Nato countries, and a meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in order to prepare a summit. All European states -- or "at least the aligned" European states -- should be taking part in the resumed talks in Geneva, Ceausescu insisted.

SCINTEIA Article Reported

AU151721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1636 GMT 15 Dec 83

["Fielding of New Missiles in Europe Does Not Bring About Greater Security but Worsens General Insecurity" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/12/1983 -- Along its long history mankind has never been in such a grave position as now, a position that has come to put in jeopardy the very existence of our planet. Pointing out this dramatic fact President Nicolae Ceausescu cautioned once more over the huge danger represented by the new intermediate-range missiles fielded in Europe and by enhancement of the nuclear arsenals on our continent and throughout the world, reads newspaper SCINTEIA in the new article in the series dealing with the exposition made by the Romanian head of state at the solemn meeting devoted to the celebration of 65 years since the setting up of the unitary Romanian national state.

Stressing that the moving calls to reason addressed by Romania's president, and that Romania's consistent highlighting of the stringent need for a halt in the siting of new missiles in Europe and for withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones stem from the objective reality, from the actual state of affairs in our continent, where lately the known actions meant to increase the nuclear potential have occurred, the newspaper writes that naturally, the following question emerges: As long as the existing arsenals spell over Europe and the world the greatest danger in the history of mankind, will there be much greater the security of the continent when new missiles are fielded?

The new missiles and their warheads do not carry peace messages. Not only do they not help the consolidation of people's security but they also push mankind toward the nuclear abyss.

Practically speaking, their emplacement means a considerable multiplication of the military targets threatened to be immediately destroyed in case of conflict. The new weapons are a danger for the state that possesses them or stores them, heightening and multiplying the sources of insecurity in the continent, the paper shows and says that a thermonuclear conflict will involve all the states of the continent, the neutral ones included.

The paper shows that the supporters of nuclear armings as a form of "discouraging" the adversaries, try to accredit the idea of a "limited war." SCINTEIA writes that there is no need to be an expert to understand how absurd and dangerous such a theory is. A conflict in which nuclear weaponry is used would get out of control and would automatically trigger out of proportion retorts and the whole mankind would be overtaken by catastrophe.

Pointing out the risks of accident of the location of the new missiles and showing that nobody can guarantee that the irreparable will not happen, the paper writes: When the policy of strength, tension and suspicion prevails, when a finger is ready to press the "ignition" button, the peril of a rash act precipitating the disaster hangs in the air. Proof stands the proliferation of the international terrorism.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the emplacement of the new missiles in several European countries leads in fact to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, infringing the non-proliferation treaty signed in 1963.

The infringement of the non-proliferation treaty would set a precedent for the infringement of other treaties, accords and understandings, of interstate norms and principles, entailing serious consequences worldwide.

In fact, SCINTEIA comments, the siting of the new missiles is a true "Pandora's box," threatening, now, with the outbreak of a nuclear war. The passage to their location paves the way for the intensification of atomic arming and pushes European peoples, the whole mankind back to the "cold war" time, feeding mistrust and dissensions, maintaining a conflictual political climate. All this results in the powerful mounting of tension worldwide, which obviously does not mean more security, but, on the contrary, serious insecurity for all states and peoples.

Starting from this situation, SCINTEIA shows in conclusion that Romania advanced a comprehensive, realistic and constructive program of action for the achievement of actuai international security.

NEW YORK TIMES Interview

AU151229 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 8 December in Bucharest to NEW YORK TIMES "special correspondent" John Kifner]

[Text] Question: Mr President, please tell the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES about Romania's position on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe; what are the reasons and circumstances for such a measure?

Answer: The situation in Europe has become very serious due to the stockpiling on the continent of the majority of existing nuclear arms, as well as conventional weapons, and to the existence of the two military blocs: NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

New arms have been shipped to the continent in recent years, and deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles began recently in some West European countries; in response the Soviet Union announced that it will deploy missiles in two of the Warsaw Pact states and in other parts of the world. These steps will lead to intensifying the arms race and enhance the danger of nuclear war, thus facing Europe and the world with the prospect of nuclear catastrophe which will destroy life itself on our planet.

In view of the seriousness of this situation, Romania resolutely opposed and opposes the deployment of the new U.S. missiles and advocates withdrawing and scrapping the existing ones. We recently presented our considerations in a declaration issued by the party-state bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as proposals on halting the implementation of these measures by both sides and resuming the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States with a view to achieving an appropriate agreement that can ensure a balance of forces between the two sides, not through the addition of new nuclear arms or missiles, but by reducing the existing ones to the lowest possible level. The deployment of new missiles and the development of the existing ones will not bolster the security of either side in any way, and even less that of the other European countries. On the contrary, they will enhance insecurity and the danger of nuclear war.

In our view the United States and the Western deployment countries should not halt the implementation of the measures announced and resume negotiations. At the same time, the Soviet Union should in turn halt the implementation of the countermeasures announced and remove some of the existing missiles, at least down to the level previously announced but not more that the number of warheads held by France and England, and resume the negotiations.

We believe that the proposals advanced in Geneva by both sides provide the basis for an agreement. In point of fact, the negotiating sides themselves made statements along this line. Hence, there is nothing to justify such haste to deploy new missiles.

In its proposals, Romania clearly stated that the missiles held by France and England must be taken into account for a general balance of forces between the two sides; however, we believe that as a first stage they should only be inventoried -- so to speak -- and taken into calculation for a general balance of force between the two sides at a later stage.

In view of the intensive concern of all European states of the broad peace movements in Europe and of the threat posed by the new missiles, we believe that both sides should show a greater sense of responsibility and halt the dangerous course of the policy of nuclear arming, resume negotiations, and achieve agreement on completely renouncing such missiles. We want a Europe free of nuclear arms of any kind! We believe this to be in keeping with the interests of not only Europe, but also the United States, the Soviet Union, and all mankind.

Question: Thank you, Mr President. We would be grateful to hear how Romania's original and independent foreign policy is manifested in practice, particularly concerning vital issues such as disarmament, dismantling the military blocs, and not supporting military operations on the territory of other countries, such as Afghanistan.

Answer: Romania's international policy is governed by the need to develop cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. We believe that in our times, when states have different social systems and different levels of development, it is necessary to act in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to utterly ban the policy of use and threat of force, and to strictly observe the right of each people to choose the social system and the path of socioeconomic development they want without any foreign interference.

We believe the fact that a certain country has a certain social system which is different from that of another country or group of countries is no threat to anyone. On the contrary, one could say that the existence of different social systems and different paths of development constitutes an objective necessity of historical and social development.

We resolutely support strict respect in interstate relations for the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. We resolutely support settling all interstate problems solely through negotiations. We believe that military options should be utterly banned as a means of solving problems between various states.

Romania maintains very extensive international relations on the basis of these principles. Of course, we primarily develop our relations with all the socialist countries. We also have broad relations with the developing and nonaligned countries; at the same time we maintain relations with all developed countries. We believe that we were in a position to develop such extensive relations precisely because we followed the above-mentioned principles; this also permits us to participate actively in solving various international problems.

The most important problem at present is indeed that of halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and securing a lasting peace. One can say that the problem of peace is the decisive factor for solving various complex international problems, for overcoming the economic crisis, and for promoting the socioeconomic progress of the nations. Along this line we always consistently supported the idea of dismantling the military blocs. In point of fact I must mention that from the very beginning the Warsaw Pact was meant to cease its existence once the NATO pact was dissolved. The Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly, this year, too, advanced proposals aimed at the simultaneous dismantling of the two military blocs. We believe that one of the causes of the current tension is the existence of the two diametrically opposed military blocs. Hence, dissolving them will mean a great contribution to easing tension and attenuating mistrust, and will favor the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

As I said before, we are in favor of solving all problems through negotiations, in favor of respecting independence, and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. We thus believe that existing conflicts must be settled accordingly; this is valid for the Middle East, for the war between Iraq and Iran, for the problems in Central America, and for Afghanistan and Indochina, because, in the last analysis, they all constitute factors of tension. These conflicts must be settled through peaceful negotiations, and national independence, and the principles of noninterference in internal affairs must be observed.

We believe that progress is possible toward settling the existing conflicts and problems because public opinion and people in all countries -- in both the East and West, and in the developing countries -- are resolutely in favor of cooperation and peace.

We hope that on this basis governments and the two military blocs will grasp that they must adopt a new policy and must take into account the fact that the nations are interested in cooperation among all the countries, regardless of social system, and in a policy of disarmament and peace.

Question: Mr President do you think that Romania's independent foreign policy, which features particularities that we do not find in the policies of other socialist countries, has its roots in national history alone?

Answer: I should begin by stating that Romania's foreign policy is an extension of the Romanian people's way of life. From its very inception socialism itself placed the major stress on building a world of equality, justice, equal cooperation, peace, and precluding wars, and these are now the basic principles that govern the society we are building in Romania. Of course, to that one must add the historical development of the Romanian people and of our country, which was under foreign domination for long periods of time and had to wage long battles to secure its independence. But I spoke about these matters in detail recently, so I will not now dwell on them. There can be no doubt that all these factors have played and play a role in Romania's foreign policy and in the insistence with which it strives to enforce unbroken respect for each people's independence.

We are firmly convinced that only if the independence of each nation is respected can there be mutually advantageous cooperation, can the socioeconomic progress of each people be promoted, and peace be ensured. It can be noted that throughout history any violation of national independence has only lead to new conflicts, because no people has ever or will ever accept the loss of their independence and life in slavery, and because sooner or later they will rise up in arms for their national independence. Therefore, to have peace it must be ensured that peoples are independent.

Romania cannot be said to be the only one pursuing such a policy. On the contrary, I believe that this policy can be attributed to a greater or lesser extent, to all socialist countries, developing countries, and newly independent countries that are struggling to consolidate it; one finds it even in the developed countries. Even among the NATO states, if we examine the policy of the various countries, we find various forms of active endeavor to preserve and consolidate independence. Hence, the question of the independence of each nation and country remains one of the fundamental orientations of each state, even if the respective state participates, in one form or another, in various economic, political, or military bodies.

I hope to be correctly understood: Our concerns for independence do not prompt us to lead a policy of isolationism. On the contrary, we are in favor of extensive cooperation with all states. For us independence presupposes extensive economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation with other countries, and participation in cooperation within various regional and international bodies -- and in fact Romania is a participant in CEMA and even in the Warsaw Pact, which we hope will disappear as soon as possible.

Question: Permit me to add something Mr President. The purpose of my question was equally to place Romania's own history within the context of the recent anniversary of 65 years since the establishment of the Romanian national united state.

Answer: As I said before, Romania suffered foreign domination for long periods of time. However, even while they were still separated and at most difficult times the Romanian principalities preserved a certain independence or autonomy. Throughout those times there were always attempts to unite all the Romanian principalities and all the people, and to establish a national united state.

The Romanian people's aspiration for unity was for the first time in our national history fulfilled through the unification of the three Romanian principalities: Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia in 1600 under the great Vojvod Michael the Brave. But historical circumstances, in particular the intervention of the big empires of the time soon put an end to the centralized state accomplished by Michael the Brave; however, the idea of unifying the Romanian states and the ideal of a united, strong, and independent state remained always alive in the minds of the people and fed their determination to fight. A very important event was the unification of Moldavia and Wallachia on 24 January 1859, which led to the establishment of the modern Romanian national state. That event had enormous significance for the scciopolitical development of our people, for the development of production forces, and for introducing modern civilization in Romania, and thus marked a historical moment in the process of formation of the united Romanian state. A qualitatively superior stage in the development of Romanian society was marked by the achievement of state independence in 1877, following the people's armed struggle against the Ottoman Empire.

Independence opened up a new era in Romania; it permitted the Romanian nation to embark upon the path of material and intellectual progress and civilization and to take its place in the international community of free nations. The existence of a national Romanian state and the achievement of independence had a forceful impact on the Romanians who still lived under the domination of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. It brought about intensified struggle against foreign domination and for establishing a national united Romanian state. On 1 December 1918, by an act of will of the entire nation, the Romanian national united state was established. The course of historical events clearly demonstrated that the great unification of 1 December 1918, which was the establishment of the Romanian national united state, was the direct outcome of the resolute struggle of the broadest masses and of our entire nation, and that it fully met the inalienable rights of the Romanians and the objective requirements of historical and social development. The peace conference that ended in 1920, 2 years after the de facto unification of Transylvania and Romania, and the Treaty of Trianon merely sanctioned a genuine and objective reality. Thus, the unification was not gained at the negotiating table, but was decided and achieved through the struggle of the masses in Transylvania and Romania as early as 1918. In point of fact, many heads of state and government of several countries -- among them the then president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson -- and other important international political figures unanimously recognized the legitimacy of the unification of the Romanians and lent their full support to the national united Romanian state.

Even then, from the very first days of its existence as a national united state, Romania clearly stated its intention to pursue a policy of good-neighborliness and of friendship with all its neighbors and never to take action against other peoples; however, it also stated its intention to resolutely defend its independence and unity in all circumstances.

The transition to socialism only consolidated Romania's independence and unity, and imparted new scope, I would say, to its policy of independence, conceived, as I mentioned, not as a policy of isolationism, but as a policy of intensive cooperation with other peoples, based on the principles of full equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs.

Question: Mr President, do you think that there are still favorable prospects for developing your country's relations in many areas with both the socialist and the Western countries?

Answer: I would describe Romania's international relations with both the socialist and Western and other countries as good, even very good. We intend to continue to intensively expand our cooperation with socialist countries, both within CEMA and with the non-member socialist countries.

I said before that we place great emphasis on our relations with the developing and nonaligned countries. Currently we are engaged in intensive economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with those countries, and we intend to further intensify it, more so since Romania itself is a socialist developing country. We also view these relations as one aspect of the joint struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order.

We have good relations with Western countries, including the United States of America. Naturally, our social systems are different; but, as I said before, that should not constitute an obstacle in developing active bilateral relations in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas, in individual exchanges, as well as in the international arena where we can work to solve various problems.

As far as we are concerned, we plan to act further to expand these relations even more, in the belief that they are in keeping with both Romania's interests and the interests of the respective countries.

Of course, we do not ignore the fact that the present tension in international affairs and the intensification of the arms race can affect the development of constructive cooperation among nations. That is why we attach such great importance to the problems of disarmament and to the policy of cooperation, detente, and peace -- because they constitute vital factors for good cooperation in all areas. We hope that the future will confirm the correctness of Romania's policy and that the principles that govern this policy will prevail and will be observed by all states.

I want to conclude by conveying to your readers my cordial greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace.

MESSAGE TO SPAIN'S PCE CONGRESS NOTES EUROMISSILES

AU152056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 15/12/1983 -- The Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of Spain is a highly significant moment in the efforts for strengthening the political power, unity and mobilizing capacity of the Communist Party of Spain, for developing dialogue, cooperation and understanding with all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in Spain, stresses the message of salute Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation to the forum of the Spanish communists, read before the participants in the congress.

The Romanian communists are highly appreciative of the relations of warm friendship, cooperation and solidarity developing between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain, relations grounded on mutual esteem, confidence and understanding, on respect for each party's right to elaborate its home and foreign policy, its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in its own country. The broad relations of productive cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, the contacts and active dialogue developing between the leaderships of the two parties play an important role in the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Spanish people, in the intensification and diversification of cooperation between Romania and Spain, the message further reads.

Characterizing the current international situation as particularly serious, the message stresses that the Romanian Communist Party is of the opinion that everything possible should be done for halting the carrying into effect of the plans for the emplacement of the new U.S. missiles in Europe just as of the countermeasures adopted by the Soviet Union. No one is entitled to play with the peoples' lives, with people's fundamental right to life, to existence, the message shows.

Pointing to the particularly important role incumbent on the firm action and conjugated efforts of the masses of people, both on a national and international plane, the message further reads: The Romanian Communist Party reiterates its determination to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with other parties and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere. We think that the strengthening of this cooperation and solidarity is a historical necessity and meets the aspirations for peace, friendship, progress and cooperation of all world nations. We are convinced that it is in the power of our two parties and peoples, of all antiwar forces to halt the course of events to precipice, to catastrophe, ensure the triumph of reason, impose disarmament and peace, assert people's right to life, the message reads in conclusion.

DASCALESCU TO VISIT BULGARIA IN 'COMING DAYS'

AU151629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the coming days, at the invitation of Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU 12 DEC SPEECH TO SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL

AU151750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech delivered by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest at the 12 December session of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development has debated the plans on socioeconomic development and agriculture, programs concerning labor productivity and means of raising product quality and technical level, and a program on self-supply and the state budget. All have been unanimously adopted. These plans and programs have also been discussed at the Central Committee plenum in sections of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, and will be forwarded for debate and adoption to the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

I think the provisions of all these documents -- beginning with the socioeconomic development plan for 1984 and the state budget -- are clear and that they ensure consistent implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party national conference, and of the new stage of accomplishment of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The fact that the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development has unanimously adopted these documents proves that all comrades are determined to resolutely work to optimally implement them.

The sections and plenum of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development have discussed various problems concerning the fulfillment of this year's plan and preparations for best fulfilling the plan for 1984. I believe that both plans -- for industry and for agriculture -- are very clear; their provisions are in keeping with the development requirements of our socialist society and are supported by appropriate technical-material and human resources, a fact that ensures that they will be fulfilled in good conditions.

Similarly, the programs we adopted meet the requirements of a rapid development and of improved quality, and are in keeping with the 12th congress's objective on achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. Therefore, I will not dwell on them now. I believe, however, that I should stress the need to resolutely work to implement them in the best conditions.

For that purpose the plans and programs must be thoroughly known and understood. I want to frankly tell you that judging by the situation that prevailed this year it would seem that not all sectors and units were familiar with the plans and programs and understood them properly, and that not everywhere were serious efforts undertaken to implement them.

True, in October and November the plans were debated at general meetings, but that is not enough. We must ensure that each unity, factory, and section is thoroughly familiar with them and take measures to implement them. Each working person, each worker, technician and engineer -- as owner, producer, and consumer -- must know exactly what tasks are incumbent on him personally, and what tasks are to be fulfilled by the team to which he belongs.

Each unit must take resolute measures to make the material and technical preparations necessary and to secure the required skilled labor with a view to fulfilling the plan provisions well and on schedule.

What is particularly needed is a better familiarization with and consistent implementation of the law, of the Central Committee decisions, and of party decisions in general. This session of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, too, has revealed that certain laws are not understood or known, or that they are only formally applied; that, in fact, is one of the reasons for the negative situations prevailing in various sectors. We have adopted various laws, and I insist on them because the law is compulsory for all party-state bodies, all working people's councils, and all citizens of our country. No one may give the law any interpretation other than the one inherent in it! Only the State Council and the GNA are entitled to interpret the law. No minister nor anyone else may bend the law or evade it. I view the way in which the law on foreign trade was applied as utterly unacceptable. I mentioned just that law, but it is not the only law that is not respected and applied in its entirely. We must establish an order and discipline of steel! A socialist society cannot be built without order and discipline in each sector! And this should be of even greater concern to managerial cadres.

I think that all due measures must be taken to thoroughly review and study the law in all ministries and enterprises. We must reassure ourselves that those who are expected to implement the laws indeed understand them and apply them correctly. Supervision by the GNA and by state bodies -- I mean the State Council and the Legislative Council -- must also be strengthened, since it is their duty to oversee law enforcement. Stricter supervision must also be exercised by the Working People's Council and by all other relevant bodies, beginning with the Council of Ministers and with coordination bodies, whose obligation is to ensure that the laws are known and implemented. Many of the negative situations noted stem from serious failings in the implementation of laws and of party decisions.

Esteemed Comrades, our programs and the plan place special stress on energy and raw materials. In fact, our present difficulties are the direct outcome of the same negative situations and of the lack of discipline and responsibility shown by the leadership of the Energy Ministry. Of course, now one can come up with all kinds of excuses. But we all know that all conditions existed for performing repairs on schedule. Had schedules been faithfully observed, and had people worked responsibly and performed quality and timely work instead of just giving assurances, as they did all this time, we would have now had a surplus of electrical power.

The Ministry of Mines, with all its failings -- we have criticized it and discussed it extensively -- nevertheless delivers coal of the prescribed quality. Still, the power plants that burn coal are not functioning properly. We have daily losses of 1,500 mw at such plants, to which we must add losses of hydropower due to drought. But even without the hydroelectric power plants, had the plants that burn coal functioned normally we should still have had sufficient electricity for all sectors, and should even have had substantial reserves. This has, of course, been discussed, and measures have been taken; we hope that the situation will be remedied and that the pledges taken will be fulfilled. If not, we will of course have to take additional measures to finally put order in this very important sector.

At the same time, we must resolutely implement the measures established to save electrical power and to use it rationally; energy resources should be channeled primarily to production, with a view to fulfilling this year's plan and the 1984 plan in best conditions.

The plan also touches on matters concerning the more marked development of raw material resources, and on other measures -- that you have studies and unanimously endorsed -- designed to ensure consistent implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party national conference.

I want once again to call your attention to export problems. We are not happy with the manner in which the production for export and the exports themselves were carried out this year. Had all sectors worked more responsibly and more carefully the volume of our exports could have been considerably larger, and our situation concerning the commercial balance and balance of payments would have been considerably better. All the sectors, without exception, have produced unsatisfactory work, have acted irresponsibly, and have invoked all sorts of excuses for not having implemented the laws -- since the plan is a law -- and the decisions of the party Central Committee.

I think that provisions for 1984 are clear. Measures must be taken to give priority to and carry out the entire export plan. As I have repeatedly stressed, we are compelled to import many products and many raw materials, but to be able to import we must export. We have debts to repay, debts incurred for things imported -- sometimes unnecessarily -- in the past; still, we imported them and used them, sometimes well, at other times not so well or uneconomically; but now we must repay these debts. We must therefore grasp that it is our obligation to fulfill the entire export plan established. We must manufacture products of a high quality and technical level, so that Romanian products can compete with the best similar products in the world and thus secure better returns for our export products.

Due attention must be given to exports to socialist countries and to cooperation within CEMA, considering the volume of our exports to those countries and their importance, as well as the importance of cooperation within CEMA. Once again I want to stress that we must also do everything possible to secure convertible currency for our exports. In view of our system, convertible currency exchanges also apply to the developing countries -- even if exchanges are in kind -- as well as to developed capitalist countries. That is why I will not refer here to each one separately.

More resolute measures are required to reduce material consumption and to recover and reutilize materials, parts, and subassemblies; that is very important for ensuring appropriate material supplies and a smooth production flow.

We must make efforts to increase the profitability and efficiency of all economic activities. We have adopted a number of measures concerning the new economic mechanism; we will have to thoroughly examine it and appropriately implement it. We must put an end to procrastination and bureaucracy which only drown practical work in oceans of red-tape and talk, and which seriously harm our activities.

I want once again to stress that we must give special attention to quality, to technological standards, and to labor productivity, as well as to all the measures taken to fulfill the programs adopted and other programs designed to raise the quality of all activities in our socialist society.

Thus, we need more resolute measures in the research sector in order to both shorten research cycles and to more rapidly solve problems that arise from our development program, and to more efficiently implement the results of research in production.

There are many, even very many problems that our research people have solved, but the results have still not been used in production. The results of some research projects still wait to be noticed by economic managers and to be applied in production. We must ensure a genuine and better link between research and production; the National Council for Science and Technology and the research institutes must more efficiently oversee the application of research results in production.

Firm measures are also required for carrying out this year's investments under favorable conditions and for thoroughly preparing and implementing the overall 1984 investment program. I only want to draw attention to the fact that the best forces in ministries and in research must be mobilized to carry out investments on schedule, to shorten the time of technological tests and of putting projects into operation, and to achieve the parameters that have been established in technical-economic studies.

We have numerous units working below the established parameters. Due to lack of discipline, organization and responsibility, the period for technological tests and for commissioning projects are unjustifiably prolonged, and sometimes even serious damage is done.

It is essential to observe technologies. There are many failings as concerns product quality brought about by the violation of established technologies. No one can or should depart from established technologies! It is necessary for the government and the workers council to act with great determination to put a halt to inadmissible situations such as permission being given by one minister or another to depart from the technologies established for the manufacture of a product or for the operation of a certain installation.

Generally, I want to stress within this framework, too, that it is necessary to increase the sense of responsibility in all areas, to strengthen discipline and order in the production process and in work, and to take all necessary measures aimed at the proper organization and distribution of available cadres to appropriately implement the plans, programs, and the tasks devolving upon us in all areas.

We have all we need to implement the provisions of the plans and programs we have adopted, the provisions of the budget and other measures concerning our socialist society's development under favorable conditions.

Each one of us has to act with great responsibility at his work place and we have to do all we can to unite the efforts of all collectives of working people to appropriately fulfill the plans we have adopted. The year 1984 must be a turning point -- so to speak -- in improving our activity in all sectors and in achieving a new work and life quality; by this new quality we understand proper organization, order, and discipline in work! One cannot talk about a new quality without responsibility, without commendable order and discipline in all areas.

Let us see to it that 1984 plays a decisive role in implementing the 12th party congress targets on the transition to a new development stage, and in fulfilling the overall 5-year plan in order thus to ensure the creation of the necessary conditions for the constant development of our society and for improving the people's material and cultural living standard!

It is necessary for us to act with great determination to implement the self-supply program and the measures aimed at increasing the wages of all categories of working people in 1984. However, we have to keep in mind that, in order to have real effect, wages must be based on a great increase in production, labor productivity, and economic efficiency, and on keeping prices under control, both the production prices and general consumption prices.

Let us act so that we will meet the 40th anniversary of the revolution for anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with outstanding results, so that we will be able to establish the new targets up to 1990 at the congress in order to resolutely implement the party policy on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism!

Once again I want to stress that we have everything necessary to implement our programs, both in industry and in agriculture, and in all areas. We must focus all our efforts on concluding this year with the best possible results and thoroughly preparing for the next year.

I am convinced that by adopting these documents unanimously, the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development has pledged to act to implement them and thus to make an important contribution to our fatherland's general development.

I would like to express the conviction that the members of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development will well understand the responsibility devolving upon them not only in adopting them, but also in implementing them, and I believe that each person will act firmly, work and rally his efforts to resolutely implement all the documents adopted.

With this conviction, I wish you success in your activity, much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

NICU CEAUSESCU MADE MINISTER OF YOUTH PROBLEMS

AU150913 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Pantelimon Cavanescu has been relieved as minister for youth problems.

Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, has been appointed minister for youth problems.

DELO ON SOVIET-ROMANIAN 'DISPUTES' ON MISSILES

AU151410 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Danilo Slivnik report -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec -- DESPITE BUCHAREST'S OPEN STATEMENTS THAT IT DOES NOT AGREE COMPLETELY WITH THE SOVIET VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS IN EUROPE, ROMANIA'S ABSENCE FROM THE FRIDAY IDEOLOGICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE WHICH THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP ORGANIZED IN KREMLIN FOR SECRETARIES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEES OF "FRATERNAL COMMUNIST PARTIES" NEVERTHELESS ATTRACTED GREAT ATTENTION. THE FACT IS THAT NO ONE HAD EXPECTED THAT THE ROMANIAN PARTY COULD CALL ATTENTION TO "ITS OWN WILL" IN THIS MANNER PRECISELY AT A TIME WHEN THE KREMLIN HAS SUBORDINATED ITS ENTIRE POLITICAL ACTIVITY TO "STRENGTHENING BLOC UNITY."

It does not happen frequently in the relations among the East European communist parties that representatives of the individual parties fail to attend such an important meeting as the ideological consultative conference of Central Committees' secretaries, which discusses international relations and the military situation. For this reason, too, the Kremlin simply "passed over" the Romanian absence in the official statement on the meeting, which was published by the Soviet news agency TASS, and thereby tried to minimize the entire matter as much as possible since it had already become known. The fact is that no one cherished the idea of saying that the Euromissiles have caused disagreements also within the Eastern ranks.

It has been learned from well informed sources that Romanian representative Petru Enache did not come to the Friday meeting in Kremlin because the Soviet leaders have refused to accept the Romanian demands that the proposals made by Bucharest in recent weeks to resolve the impasse at the Geneva negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe should be discussed by all leaders of the Warsaw Pact. The Romanian leadership apparently informed also other East European parties about its demands but it seems that the Kremlin "turned a deaf ear" to all Romanian observations.

OF COURSE, IT WAS FROM THE VERY FIRST MOMENT THAT THE ROMANIAN PROPOSALS MET WITH A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING IN THE KREMLIN BECAUSE, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THEY ALSO INCORPORATED THE ROMANIAN LEADERSHIP'S CONSTANT DEMAND THAT ALL DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE SECURITY OF THE ENTIRE EASTERN BLOC SHOULD BE DEMOCRATIZED. FOR THIS REASON, AT THE RECENT MEETING OF THE "COMMUNIST PRESS" EDITORS, MOSCOW DIRECTLY TOLD THE ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVES THAT IT HAS NO INTENTION WHATSOEVER TO PUBLICLY RESPOND TO BUCHAREST'S DEMANDS AND THAT CEAUSESCU WOULD RECEIVE HIS ANSWER IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE "BY MAIL."

The great indifference with which Moscow had previously received all Romanian proposals for overcoming the crisis in the Geneva negotiations already caused ill will and indignation in Bucharest in the past. For instance, the Soviet press has not reported a single word to the effect that Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu made any additional proposal, let alone explain what is involved in the matter.

Thus, the Soviet public does not know that Ceausescu advocates negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as a whole and that he maintains that, at this time, the Soviet Union should not insist on making mandatory the inclusion of French and British medium-range missiles in the Geneva negotiations (now interrupted).

Of course, no one knows at this time what the future Soviet-Romanian disputes about missiles will bring.

Today, the Soviet press is full of claims about the "traditional understanding and solidarity" among the socialist countries and, at the same time, consoles those who are troubled by the "empty space" in the announcement on the Friday ideological consultative conference of secretaries of the Eastern parties' Central Committees with statements that there are "gaps" also within the NATO alliance. The fact is that, today or yesterday, none of the newspapers failed to carry a short appraisal of the latest NATO meetings and of the "serious disagreements" among its individual members which allegedly became apparant in this connection. It is precisely Greece's and Denmark's protests against Euromissiles as well as Spain's refusal to sign the final documents that are cited most often in this connection.

EAST BLOC 'DISAGREEMENTS' ON MISSILES ANALYZED

AU151234 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Dec 83 p 4

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Fear of Spreading Contagion"]

[Text] Of course, there is no direct evidence that, at this time, the circle of the Warsaw Pact countries is still non-monolithic on the question of final response to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. However, indications are becoming ever more numerous that several East European countries are striving to limit the focal point of crisis as much as possible within the framework of military and missile problems.

The Friday [9 December] ideological consultative conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of "fraternal communist parties" undoubtedly represents a striking indication of disagreements in the Warsaw Pact. Involved here are the meetings convened by the Soviet Union to ensure not only a coordination of ideological answers to urgent political issues, including international political issues, but also the appropriate degree of total cohesion which, by the logic of things, must be even firmer in periods of great tensions between the blocs or within the bloc. The meeting this time, which, according to general belief, had been convened to examine the situation following the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, was not attended by the representative of the Romanian party, something that a large part of the world press considered a significant element of the picture supposed to show that the East has difficulties in defining its answer to Reagan's challenge.

Romania's attitude and actions are part of extreme reactions, stemming from Romania's long-held view (similar to the view of the Italian Communist Party) that all disputed missiles should be removed from Europe.

But in the last days and weeks, some other East European countries, too, have expressed their reservations in equally radical ways. Involved here are efforts aimed at two goals: one, to ensure the kind of response to the deployment of American missiles that will not close the door to resuming the negotiations (at present postponed sine die) [Latin term as published] at all three negotiating tables (two in Geneva and one in Vienna); and two, to limit the existing crisis as much as possible within the sphere of military affairs and missiles and preventing the contagion from spreading to other spheres.

It is not only the efforts of Hungary, which has lately acquired the role of one of the few channels through which an exchange of views and information still flows between East and West, that fall within this framework. These efforts are partly reflected in Kadar's recent visits to Prague, Warsaw, and Berlin, and partly in the visits of five Western statesmen who have traveled (or will travel: two of them are yet to come there) to Budapest.

The visits of Italian Communist Party leader Berlinguer to Bucharest (on Friday) and Berlin (12 Dec) are interesting in a similar way: Ceausescu and Honecker had invited Berlinguer not only in their capacities as party leaders but also as state leaders, which undoubtedly represents a hint at the function currently performed by the Italian party leader who does not hide it that he is acting as a mediator for new proposals concerning the missile and arms problems.

Erich Honecker's speech at the SED Central Committee session in Berlin last week also falls within this same framework: He argued in favor of preserving the East-West dialogue and announced that the GDR would try to limit the damage caused in inter-German relations (by the West German consent to the deployment of new American missiles); on Wednesday, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers joined him in this respect with an equal statement in the parliament. According to some view, the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers also attests to the fact that these disagreements are not quite innocent: It was concluded last Wednesday (17 Dec) after a 3-day (and not the customary 2-day) session with a joint announcement that did not emphasize "unanimity" but only the "concrete nature" of talks.

It is evident that, if nothing else, these efforts of the individual members of the Warsaw Pact reflect the fear lest the new round of arming in Europe turn into a new cold war whose first victim would be naturally also that degree of individuality (reflected in various recent economic and political reforms as well as in the expanding economic and other relations with the West, something that particularly applies to the relations between two Germanies) which they have been able to achieve within the framework of "real socialism" and the Warsaw Pact.

RCP MOSCOW BOYCOTT, USTINOV SOFIA TRIP VIEWED

AU151219 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Dec 83 p 8

[Permanent correspondent Dragan Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 Dec -- A "war" psychosis is increasingly being felt in the Soviet atmosphere: Some people are frightened and recall the lessons of the past, and others express their readiness to rally the ranks at the "defense bastion" of their country and the allied countries.

Domestic propaganda has been increasing both the space and the time devoted to warnings about "new missile dangers" from the West.

However, only yesterday as it were, a new decision was adopted about taking "supplementary measures" in propaganda. At a conference of the Central Committee secretaries of the communist and workers parties held in Moscow, it was decided that propaganda should be made more effective and that various circles in the world should be additionally informed about the far-reaching Soviet anti-missile proposals.

Truncated Meeting

The decision to intensify propaganda was adopted at the Warsaw Pact summit held at the beginning of January this year in Prague. However, this time they speak about the need for a wider and more efficient explanation of the essence of Yuriy Andropov's statement of 24 November, in which he cited reasons for Soviet abandoning the Geneva negotiations on "Euromissiles" and for the preparations to install "increased range" missiles in the CSSR and the GDR. Moscow is not satisfied with the reaction to this statement in some circles in the world.

The Moscow conference of the Central Committee secretaries in charge of ideology was not attended by a delegation of the RCP, which has never happened before. At such and similar conferences, the attendance is provided according to the "formula" of seven plus four, which is to say, seven delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries and the delegations of Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Laos. The conference, which lasted 1 day -- although there were indications that it would last longer because of the "complexity of the ideological and military" situation -- was attended by all these delegations with the exception of the Romanian one, but no explanation has been provided so far of why this happened. Observers, however, maintain that the Romanian leadership demanded a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact before the break in the Geneva talks, but such a meeting did not come about. In addition it was proposed that the ideological conference should be held after the summit, and the absence of the Romanian delegation is linked with this. It is known that President Ceausescu explained to the heads of the big powers and to the United Nations views on "missile problems" different from those held by the Soviet Union and the United States.

If one takes into consideration the "constant rejection" by Romania of having maneuvers by the Eastern Armed Forces on its territory and that it participates at such maneuvers chiefly only with its command cadres, one may conclude that disagreement also exists in regard to the manner of propaganda about Eastern countermeasures to the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. One notices here an absence of information on how Bucharest views the Soviet positions after the suspension of negotiations on "Euromissiles" and strategic armaments.

In contrast to this noticeable publicity is given to the support by other countries of the Eastern alliance. Special publicity is given to the visit of the Soviet military delegation headed by Ustinov to Sofia, and to Ustinov's speech to the Sofia garrison. This is explained in two ways. A Soviet party-state delegation was to visit Bulgaria in October, but the visit did not come about because of Yuriy Andropov's illness. As a certain "compensation" for this, a visit by the military delegation followed which went to Sofia at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Defense Ministry, which rarely happens in practice. Of course, one of the important reasons was the present missile situation and the "preparation of supplementary defense" by the East, which could also be observed in Dimitriy Ustinov's speech.

Officers' Statements

As it is stressed here there exist all the military possibilities for a "firm reply" to the West, which also implies additional armaments in the oceans and the seas from which American territory will be "covered." The Moscow conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees assessed that there also exists a firm "political will" to take all the measure not only in the USSR but also in the "socialist community" countries and that no undermining of their security will be allowed.

POLES SAID DIVIDED ON IMPACT OF MARTIAL LAW

LD152146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 15 Dec 83

["Poland -- Two Years After Imposition of Martial Law; by Nikola Stanojevic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Warsaw, December 15 (TANJUG) -- Two years after the dramatic decision imposing martial law in the country, not all Poles are convinced that the decision was the only means by which to overcome social contradictions.

About 60 percent of Poles agree with the official assessment that a fratricidal war has been prevented by the imposition of martial law.

A poll conducted recently shows that 43 percent of Polish intellectuals view the decision as unfounded. Their view is shared by 37 percent of the workers and 30 percent of the farmers. Most of the young people in Poland also reject the decision on the introduction of martial law. This is of particular significance since Poland's population is among the youngest in Europe.

One half of those polled blames the authorities for the situation prior to the introduction of martial law and 27 percent the trade union leaders. 23 percent consider that the authorities had erred more than the trade union leaders.

At the same time, as many as 12 percent of the Polish party members assess that the authorities were responsible for the situation in the country in 1981.

While a part of the population believes that conditions for social dialogue and accord-reaching have been created over the past two years, others claim that greater difficulties than ever before stand in the way of the desired goal. Some feel that the government has fulfilled, within the actual possibilities, the social-economic points defined in the 1981 agreement reached with the workers and intellectuals. Others, however, note that poltiical items of the agreement have not been fulfilled and note that they are more important to Poles than the economic issues. The Polish leadership persistently emphasizes its wish for dialogue and understanding. It is, however, necessary that the Polish society as a whole be convinced of the sincerity of the stated wish. For the present, a part of the society still views the offered economic and social reforms with suspicion.

LCY'S MARINC, WPK'S SO YUN-SOK EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD151633 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 15 (TANJUG) -- The successful development of relations between the LCY and the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and between the two socialist and nonaligned countries is in the interest of equitable international relations, social progress, peace and socialism in the world.

This was stated today, Thursday, by LCY Presidency Member Andrej Marinc and WPK Politburo Member So Yun-sok during an exchange of views here. Marinc yesterday began a several-day visit to the Democratic Republic of Korea.

The two party functionaries discussed trends in the workers' movement and their two countries' activities in the Nonaligned Movement. They also exchanged information about the internal development of Yugoslavia and the DPR of Korea.

POZDERAC LEADS LCY DELEGATION TO PCP CONGRESS

AU151601 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party has opened in Oporto. An LCY delegation to this congress is headed by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Central Committee Presidium.

KUCAN DELIVERS LCY MESSAGE TO PCE CONGRESS

LD160535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Madrid, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Presidium, has delivered a message from the Communists of Yugoslavia to participants in the 11th Spanish Communist Party Congress.

The LCY message says that relations between the LCY and the Spanish Communist Party are traditionally characterized by long friendship and closeness and by a developed, substantial, and friendly cooperation.

The message further says that Yugoslav Communists follow the activities of Spanish Communists with attention and interest and that they are familiar with their great and lasting contribution to the efforts of all democratic and progressive forces in Spain aimed at realizing progressive socioeconomic and political changes.

Stressing that the LCY starts from the assumption that socialism has become a world process and that the struggle for socialism is characterized by a wealth and variety of ways of development, the message says that the establishment and development of truly democratic relations among all progressive and democratic movements represents a vital condition for the further successful development of socialism as a world process. The principles of sovereign independence, equality, noninterference, mutual respect and free exchange of views and experiences without imposition of foreign models, stands and interests, represent irreplaceable foundations for the development and deepening of such relations and for success in the struggle for a consistent and creative realization of ideas of peace, progress and socialism.

Stating that current international relations are characterized by deep crisis, which is a direct consequence of the intensified confrontation between the great powers and blocs, [word indistinct] use of military force, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and other forms of pressure and intervention the message underlines the need for an even greater involvement by all progressive and democratic forces in fully contributing to the struggle to overcome bloc divisions.

The message stresses that Yugoslavia, as a socialist and nonaligned country, remains faithful to the great work and legacy of Comrade Tito -- one of the founders of the policy and of the Nonaligned Movement.

The message also emphasizes that nonalignment has become established as a historic alternative to the policy of bloc division of the world, foreign domination and exploitation.

In conclusion, the message says that for 4 decades Yugoslavia has followed its own path of socialist self-management, along which there have been successes as well as difficulties.

MIKO RAKIC APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

LD151342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidencey, Mico Rakic, until now member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee, has been apointed new SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States.

DISAGREEMENTS ON LATEST DRAFT FEDERAL BUDGET

AU142029 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 83 p 2

[Jasna Kesic article: "Assembly Chronicle: Old Tune"]

[Excerpts] The initial discussions in the SFRY Assembly of next year's budget remind one of the harmonization of views last year, as well as 2, 3 and more years ago. This is not unusual at all, for the budget is being preapred in the same old fashion, the interests have remained the same, and thus the discussions are almost identical. Only the volume of the funds of the federal treasury has changed and it appears that it will be 42.9 percent higher than this year.

However, it could have been otherwise. Some 20 days ago, the Federal Government proposed amendments to the law on federal financing and the draft budget based on these amendments. These two documents were to make it possible that the federal requirements be financed for the first time in a new stabilization way. However, the assemblies of Montenegro, Croatia, Kosovo, and Macedonia did not give their consent to these documents and the Federal Executive council was obliged to withdraw them. Since there is not time to find some new solutions on federal financing by the end of the year, the amendments of the law have been postponed until the beginning of next year, and it has been agreed that the budget be adopted in the old way, the same as in previous years. Therefore the whole story about the budget now follows an old tune.

Fifteenth Version

According to the last version of the budget, and those who know of it say that it is the fifteenth, the federal treasury funds in 1984 should amount to 374 billion dinars. One has the impression that the Federal Executive Council, tired of thinking up ever newer versions of the budget and running out of time, tried to satisfy many requests with a budget of such a size. However, if one judges at least by the first Assembly discussions, it has not succeeded in doing so. It is an encouraging fact, however, that the Federal Chamber at its latest session on 7 December endorsed the draft budget, which was then submitted to the republican and provincial assemblies for discussion.

Indeed this does not mean that the fifteenth version will be the definitive one which will be adopted by the delegates of the two chambers by the end of the year.

Several delegates, mostly from the developed republics and from Vojvodina, believe that such a large budget exceeds the material possibilities of our society and they therefore insisted that the entitlements of the beneficiaries be reexamined. Many wondered whether the economy will be able to allocate 42.9 percent more for the requirements of the federation next year, which will not be easier than this year. And where will it get the money?

The draft budget plans the amount of funds for financing the Army and the basic veterans and disabled pensions at the level envisaged by the law, and there are no disputes there. However, when supplementary grants for the underdeveloped regions are concerned, the law is not being respected, because it calls for 0.76 percent of the social product next year, which would amount to 39.9 billion dinars. At present, 10 billion dinars less is planned, and the delegates of the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo do not agree with it. They demand that all the budget users should be equally treated, which is not now the case.

The Kosovo delegate explained his position with the words that the economy of this province carries a 3.2 percent higher burden of allocations to public and common spending than the country's average and that it cannot be burdened further, while health, education, and other social activities must develop faster. Therefore they urgently need these supplementary funds which are envisaged precisely for these activities.

The budget users obviously do not lack strong arguments, and therefore it is at this moment difficult to foresee what will be the definitive outcome of the discussion about the next year's budget.

BOJANIC PREDICTS PAYMENTS SURPLUS IN 1984

AU151627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 14 Dec 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects balance-of-payments surplus of some 800 million dollars next year. With this aim in view, it is preparing more flexible legislation to encourage domestic and foreign firms to make joint investments in the Yugoslav economy.

This was announced by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic at a press conference here today (Wednesday). He stressed that the Yugoslav Government was expecting a successful outcome of its negotiations with international financial organizations on the granting of new credits to Yugoslavia.

Bojanic explained that the balance-of-payments surplus was expected to be realised through a planned, [word indistinct] increase in the 1984 exports to the world hard-currency (market), with the export of goods and services increasing by as much as twenty percent on this year's performance.

Under the long term economic stabilization programme, Bojanic said, next year's imports will increase by six per cent but will be closely scrutinised in order to save as much foreign exchange as possible.

The Yugoslav Government counts on a continuing revival of production, basing its calculations on indications of more favourable term for international trade next year.

This year Yugoslavia succeeded in reducing its balance-of-payments deficit to some 300 million dollars, from 1.4 billion dollars in 1982.

Bojanic noted that Yugoslavia had been decreasing its foreign-trade deficit for a number of successive years. According to estimates, this deficit, which in 1979 stood at 7.2 billion dollars, could be reduced to 2.4 billion dollars this year.

As part of its long-term economic stabilisation programme and efforts to keep up economic growth, Yugoslavia is preparing amendments to existing regulations on foreign capital investments in its economy, Bojanic added. The new regulations on joint ventures in the Yugoslav economy will become more flexible, envisaging, among other things, international financial institutions as investors.

In all probability, the regulations will alter the maximum share of foreign investors in joint undertakings, as well as the level of maximum compensation to foreign partners, said Bojanic.

For example, the question of covering eventual ['eventualni'] losses will be up to the Yugoslav and foreign partners to settle through direct agreement and there will be a number of other charges which will no doubt make the investment of foreign capital in the Yugoslav economy more attractive, he said.

LCY PRESIDIUM'S BILIC ADDRESSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD160350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed the political aktiv of the Pristina League of Communists this evening. He spoke about the topical sociopolitical situation existing in the country. In this connection Bilic warned that in looking for an answer to the question of why our society is faced with the present economic problems, and also problems of a political nature, we should consider mistakes committed in the recent past. This should be done not only for their own sake, but also for the sake of our present and future. The vigorous economic development experienced by our country in the past decade has not been based on our own accumulation, but on foreign financial aid.

It was precisely during this period that the now evident elements of stagnation and conflict started to appear. We find ourselves in a time dominated by old social relations, which provoke antagonism, and new relations, which point to the future, said Bilic.

Dwelling on the situation in the province of Kosovo, Bilic stressed that it would become stable faster if the differentiation in the leadership and the League of Communists was more quickly implemented and if Communists, whether they be Albanians, Serbs, or Montenegrins, and all others joined the struggle against irredentism together and with sincerity.

Albanians, who make up the majority of the population, must struggle for Serbs and Montenegrins, who are in the minority. However, the terms "majority" and "minority" should not exist in relations or in life. In everyday life the majority nation should struggle for an equality of nations with the minority, not only here in Kosovo but also in other parts of Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Bilic said that a difference should be made between emigration under pressure and a normal migration of the population. However, regardless of this, we must strongly oppose any emigration which would lead to an ethnically pure Kosovo. We have to state what this hostile slogan means and how damaging it is for Albanian people themselves. We have to say that the Albanian people would gain nothing from what irredentist forces demand, even if that slogan were realized, said Bilic, among other things.

CORRECTION TO MARKOVIC WARNING ON 'FALSE UNITY'

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Markovic Warns on 'False Unity,' Urges Dialogue," published in the 8 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 7, last paragraph, line two: ...the social awareness. [passage indistinct] The attitude toward...(adding dropped editorial notation)